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WINNIPEG, CANADA, FEBRUARY 5, 1902.

\$1 a Year in
advance



Convention Week.

Before our readers have the opportunity to read another issue of The Farmer, the week of the Manitoba conventions will be on. Year by year the work of the various associations has increased in importance and the quality of the annual conventions has also taken a higher level, so that convention week has now come to be one of the most important weeks of the year for the stockmen, dairymen and gardeners. The information to be gained as well as the benefit to be derived from a few days' relaxation from the routine work of the farm is such that no progressive man wants to miss it. Besides this, there is the opportunity of meeting fellow workers with leisure time for a chat over experiences of the season. This alone is worth the time and trouble of attending the convention.

STOCK JUDGING INSTITUTES.

This year the meetings will be more helpful than ever before. In the past a good deal of what might be called theory has been talked; this year the meetings will partake of a more practical nature. Arrangements have been made for a class-room, with seats in gallery form, in which live animals can be brought in and the desirable and undesirable points brought out in a way which cannot be done by a talk without the living animal to talk from.

DO NOT MISS IT.

Professor J. J. Ferguson, of the Michigan Agricultural College, will talk on "Swine and Dairy Cattle;" Dr. A. G. Hopkins on "Sheep;" Prof. C. F. Curtiss, of Iowa, comments on the points of "Beef Cattle;" Dr. J. C. Curryer, of Minnesota, will talk on heavy and light horses and on "Horse Training;" and Dr. Torrance will show how to examine a horse for unsoundness. At the Horticultural convention S. A. Bedford will use vegetables and roots, showing how to judge them. It will thus be seen that there will be a large amount of practical information to be gained by attending the conventions this year. In fact, the talks will be of such a nature that to derive the greatest benefit a farmer must attend, as the talks will be of such a character that it will be difficult to report them.

THE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

Professor Farrington, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, will address the dairymen on "The Production and Care of Milk." This lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views. Other speakers are W. B. Gilroy, Austin; C. Wheatland, of the Dairy School, and S. A. Bedford. New speakers at the convention will be J. E. Hopkins, Moose Jaw, for many years dairy instructor in Nova Scotia under Professor Robertson; W. A. Wilson, Regina, Su-

perintendent of Creameries in Eastern Assiniboia, and Professor Farrington. Great interest is being taken in his illustrated lecture. The Department of Agriculture will be represented by Hon. R. P. Roblin, Minister of Agriculture; Hugh McKellar, chief clerk of the department, and C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent. Dairymen should not miss this meeting.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On page 80 this issue will be found the programme of the Horticultural society. The array of capable speakers should make a feast for those interested, and especially Mr. Bedford's illustrated talk. Prof. Macoun has been doing good work at Ottawa, and western men will be pleased to hear about it. The other addresses are practical ones and cover a wide field.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

The Manitoba Poultry Association have had considerable difficulty in securing a suitable building in which to hold the show. The drill hall on Broadway has at last been secured, and this will give ample room for all the birds and the cat show, which is to be held in connection with it. Prof. A. G. Gilbert, poultryman at the Ottawa Experimental

setting itself to improve the conditions of horse breeding in the Territories. It is endeavoring to open up new markets for horses.

An important feature of the coming stallion show will be the facilities offered for the purchase, sale and exchange of stallions. Stallion owners who wish to make a change would do well to attend the sale. Arrangements are under way for as cheap transportation as possible.

RULES GOVERNING STALLION SHOW.

1. The management will be under the control of the Executive Committee of "The Territorial Horse Breeders' Association."
2. Entries shall be limited to stallions registered in recognized stud books and owned by members of this association residing in the Territories. Every entry must be made in the name of the *bona fide* owner of the animal.
3. A fee of one dollar will be charged for each entry, which must accompany the application.
4. Entries received by the Secretary prior to the 20th of March will appear in catalogue form. Entries positively close on the 1st of May.
5. The breed sections will be as fol-

Spring Show and Auction Sale of Cattle at Calgary.

As our readers will remember, the Territorial Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders held an auction sale last spring at Calgary. This sale proved beyond a doubt that such a sale is a most convenient and satisfactory way of buying, selling or exchanging pure-bred stock, and that it has "come to stay." So satisfied are the directors of the association with the success of last year's sale that it has been decided to hold another on May 15th at Calgary. They are going a step farther this year, however, and intend having a show the day before the sale.

RULES GOVERNING CATTLE SHOW.

1. The management will be under the control of the Executive Committee of the Association.
 2. Only animals whose pedigrees are published in the catalogue of sale can be entered.
 3. Entries, made out upon the proper form provided by the Association for the purpose, must be in the hands of the Secretary at least two hours before the time appointed for judging.
 4. The decision of the judge is to be absolutely final.
 5. There will be a class for each recognized breed of cattle represented and each class will be composed of the following sections: (1) Three-year-olds and over; (2) Two-year-olds; (3) Yearlings; males and females of each.
 6. The ages of cattle will be computed to the 1st of January.
 7. In sections of three entries, one prize will be awarded, in sections of four entries two prizes, and three prizes will be given if there are five or more entries. In case there should not be sufficient number of entries in any one section to qualify for a prize, the various sections of the class may be amalgamated and prizes awarded on the above basis.
 8. Two diplomas will be offered as championships in each class, one for males and one for females.
- The rules governing the sale are similar to those published in The Farmer last spring in connection with this sale. Full particulars can be obtained from the secretary, C. W. Peterson, Regina, Assa.
- Special arrangements are being made for passenger rates and transportation charges on cattle. Breeders having animals to enter for the show should do so as early as possible.

Dominion Sheep Breeders.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association was held in Toronto on Jan. 24th. The report showed a highly satisfactory year, especially to the breeders of pure-bred stock. Col. McCrae urged the importance of taking measures to push pure-bred males into the Northwest. A subscription should be taken to hire a live man to push the business among western sheepmen, as well as in the States. The officers of the association for the ensuing year are as follows: President, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; vice-president, Jas. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

An Invitation to Call

At The Nor'-West Farmer offices and be shown through the premises is extended to each one of our readers who may be in Winnipeg during the bonspiel and convention weeks. During former years we have had large numbers call upon us at this season, and the visits have been a pleasure to the visitors, as well as to ourselves. There are many interesting sights to be seen in a modern and well equipped printing, engraving and lithographing establishment, and we feel sure a half-hour spent with us will not be without its profit.

Our office of publication is on the corner of McDermot Ave. and Arthur St.—two blocks west of the city post office.

Farm, will be present and exhibit fowl put up for the English market, and also show the effects of different methods of feeding on the flesh of the birds. He will also deliver an address on poultry matters during the week. The judge, G. D. Holden, St. Paul, will also deliver an address.

So far, the interest in the meetings of the week seems to be greater than ever before and without doubt the attendance will be the largest yet seen at the annual conventions. There will be something for every one, and no one should miss the opportunity.

Spring Stallion Show at Calgary.

The Territorial Horse Breeders' Association have issued a circular announcing the particulars of a spring stallion show to be held in Victoria Park, Calgary, on May 14, 1902. In arranging this show advantage is taken of the fact that the annual meetings of the Horse and Cattle Breeders' Associations will be held that week and also that the cattlemen intend having a show and an auction sale.

The Horse Breeders' Association is

holds: Light Horses—(1) Thoroughbreds; (2) Standard bred; (3) Hackneys; (4) all recognized coach breeds. Heavy Horses—(1) Clydes; (2) Shires; (3) Percherons; (4) Suffolk Punch.

6. The classes in all breeds, except Clydes, will be as follows: (1) Three-year-olds and over; (2) Two-year-olds; (3) Yearlings. In Clydes there will be a class for three-year-olds and one for four-year-olds and over, in addition to (2) and (3).

7. First and second prizes will be offered in each class and third prizes where the entries exceed five.

8. A cup will be offered for the best heavy draft stallion of any breed.

9. No unsound horse will be awarded a premium.

10. The age of stallions will be computed to the first of January.

11. Every care will be exercised by the management to prevent injury to or loss of property, but the association will not be in any way responsible for whatever loss or damage occurs. All persons entering stallions for competition must assume the entire risk during transit and while on the grounds.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to the secretary, C. W. Peterson, Regina, Assa.

The Dual Purpose Cow and Her Management.

(Continued from last issue.)

FALLACIES IN BREEDING.

Strange theories are being propounded in these latter days by one and another as to how those dual purpose cows shall be bred. Men are coming forward, in some instances fresh converts to dualism, and saying, "I have found it." Their advice reminds one of the advice of Hushai, the Archite, to Absalom, with the difference that they are sincere. One of the most recent of those theories is the wretched one, that in order to get dual purpose cattle, an extreme type of a beef bull should be mated with an extreme type of a dairy cow. The theory claims that if the progeny is a male it will make a good meat producer, and if it is a female it will make a good milk producer. This fallacy assumes, first, that the features of external form take chiefly after the male, and the features of internal function take chiefly after the female, whereas the truth is that the whole organism, external and internal, inherits in the greatest degree the properties and the qualities of the parent that is most prepotent, that is to say, the parent that is most purely bred. This would mean, that mating such a sire, if purely bred, regardless of inheritance in dairy power from the more recent of his dams, with a good dairy cow of mixed breeding, would give all her progeny a bias in favor of meat production. This theory also ignores the further fact, that if two highly-bred animals were mated thus, in the absence of affinity in the dominant blood elements, there would be a tendency to reversion. There would in those instances be no saying what the progeny would be. The unfortunate thing about this absolutely untenable theory is that some well-meaning men are holding it up to the gaze of the multitude, many of whom do not know any better. Wherever it is so held up it ought to be riddled through and through with the shot and shell of condemnation. Others claim that the dual cow, howsoever bred, is a sport. This would involve the assumption that ninety-one Red Polled cows in the herd of Garrett Taylor, Whittingham, England, which in 1893 gave an average of 5,116 pounds of milk, were all sports. In fact, it would involve the assumption that nearly all the females of the Red Polled and Brown Swiss breeds were sports. The true idea is that dual purpose cattle are to be bred as all other cattle are bred, that is to say, by using sires and dams of dual purpose types. And the sooner breeders settle down to this thought the sooner will the country be filled with this most valuable class of cattle.

I have often wondered during recent years at the patience and meekness, and shall I add apparent want of spirit, shown by those who avowedly breed dual purpose cattle. They have meekly allowed the men who have had the unblushing cheek to stigmatize their animals as a myth, a delusion and a snare, to unfurl their banners and march over the land without even throwing down to them a challenge. They have allowed the managers of fairs to classify their cattle, sometimes as beef and sometimes as dairy. And they have, without a word of public protest, allowed men to go in and judge their cattle who knew almost absolutely nothing about dual qualities. All this must stop, and stop forever. But, mark you, the men who must stop it are the men who breed dual purpose cattle. It is high time those men were crawling out of their hiding places and pushing their cattle where they ought to be, that is to say, at the front.

FACTS, NOT THEORIES, WANTED.

The dual purpose idea must not be allowed to rest. Its opponents are clamoring for facts. They say, give us facts, facts, facts, about the production of your cattle, and we will believe you. By facts they evidently mean records of milk production in individuals and in herds. And it must be conceded that in America such facts are too seldom in evidence, not because they have not ex-

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

BUTTER JERSEYS FOR SALE from noted prize-winning stock. Both sexes—all ages. Reasonable prices. **Mrs. E. M. Jones** Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. Write for what you want.

HEIFER OR BULL CALVES.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. **Wm. Gordy Tilghman**, Palatka, Fla.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Four young bulls of quality from 11 to 14 months old.

JOHN KITSON, Macdonald, Man., breeder of high class poultry. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Embden Geese and Rouen Ducks. A grand lot of young stock. Prices right.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Standardbred horses. Herd headed by Sittytion Stamp (imported), cows by Windsor (imported).

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. **John Turner**, Carrol, Man.

HY. BYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in West, headed by Rover Pogis, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

WM. RYAN, Maple Grove Farm, Ninga, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Two young bulls sired by Sittytion Hero and Crimson Chief.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Poultry.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imperial Hero (26120). Three young bulls for sale.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Booking orders for eggs.

A. & J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.O., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., breeder of Polled Angus cattle. We have a few bulls and heifers for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Chalmers, Mayflowers, etc.

H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and B. P. Rocks. Three young bulls for sale, aged 14, 10 and 9 months.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

J. C. POPE, Regina, Assa., prize Ayrshire Cattle. Young bulls for sale. Prices reasonable.

W. H. THOMPSON, Emerson, Man. Dorset Horn rams and White Leghorn poultry.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., Ayrshires. Splendid pair young bulls for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man., breeder Ayrshires, Yorkshires, Black Minorcas.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solsgrith, Man. Herefords. Three-year-old bull for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLIER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

JICKLING & SONS, Dewdrop Ranch, Carman, Man. Oxford Down Rams for sale.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

THOS. JASPER, Bradwardine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters.

M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murehison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in this count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale.—A fine litter of pure-bred Tamworth pigs, two months old. Apply to Lewis E. Hutchison, Box 56, Neepawa, Man. 24-3

Leaving the Farm.—I offer Rye Grass Seed and Speltz at bargain prices for the next month. **James Robertson**, Glendale, Man. 1-3

For Sale.—Pedigreed Shorthorn Bull, 4 years old, dark red, price right. **A. Hunter**, Foxwarren, Man. 2-6

Spelt for Sale.—Bright, clean sample. Price 75c. per bushel. Sent to any address. **H. C. Simpson**, Virden, Man.

Spelt for Sale.—A quantity of clean Spelt for sale as seed at \$1.50 per bag, including bag. **J. A. Lone**, Mowbray, Man. 2-9

Spelt for Sale.—A quantity of well ripened, plump Spelt Seed. Guaranteed free of foul weed seeds. Correspondence solicited. **R. C. Henders**, Culross, Man. 2-4

For Sale.—Heavy draft horse, about 1,400 lbs., 9 years old, suitable for farm or city, good walker. Terms cash. **Spencer Percival**, Greenway, Man. 3

For Sale.—The northeast qr. sec. 4, township 2, range 10, west, Louise, Manitoba, near Pilot Mound. For particulars write **Jno. Bartlett**, P.O. Box 26, Oshawa, Ont.

Spelt for Sale.—I have about 40 bushels of first-class seed, which I offer for sale at \$1.00 a bushel. Apply to **Wesley J. White**, Hartney, Man. 3-6

Wanted.—Man and wife to take charge of market garden near Winnipeg. Comfortable house. Apply "Market Gardener," care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg. 3

Herdsmen.—Single man, with long experience as feeder of pure bred stock, wants situation. Address **Cattleman**, care of Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg. 3-4

Spelt for Sale.—Clean Spelt for seed, \$1.00 per bushel of 50 lbs., including bags. Delivered at Carberry station. **J. G. Barron**, Carberry, Man. 3-4

For Sale.—Brome Grass Seed, 10 1/2 cents per lb., in 100 lb. lots, bags free. Less than 100 lb. lots 12 1/2 cents per lb., bags 25 cents each extra. **Edward Smith**, Riversdale, Assa.

For Sale.—Three Shorthorn Heifers, Western Rye Grass by the ton, four cents per pound, sacks extra. Write early, it's becoming popular. **James Strang**, Baldu, Man. 2-7

To Rent.—W. 30, 12, 26, 240 acres cultivated, 80 prepared for crop; remainder hay and fenced pasture, good buildings. **Robert Turnbull**, Two Creeks, Man. 2-5

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.—All rising two. Apply **Foreman**, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 1f

For Sale.—160 acres, 80 rods from Shoal Lake Village; 80 acres summer fallow, good hay meadow, 60 tons per year. Price \$1900. Terms right. **J. B. Gardiner**, Shoal Lake, Man. 1-3

Ranch for Sale. with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to **Jickling & Sons**, Carman, Man. 1f

Wanted.—Pigeons. State prices for lots of Blue Homer or Blue Rock Pigeons, ten pairs and upwards, delivered in Calgary, express charges prepaid, to **C. Davidson**, Box 406, Calgary, Alta. 2-3

For Sale.—Jersey Bull, King Brock, Sire Royal Kildonan, Dam Winnipeg Belle, dropped July 15, 1900, \$50.00 Holstein Bull calf, one year next March, sire Sir Arthur Teake, dam Modest Maiden 2nd, \$30.00, E. Winkler, Gretna, Man. 1-3

For Sale.—160 acres, all under cultivation, good house, good stables and outbuildings, 40 rods from school, 5 miles from market. Price \$1,600. Further particulars apply to **H. W. Tester**, Oak Laks, Man. 3

Housekeeper.—Situation wanted by young woman to bachelor or widower on farm or ranch. Capable, used to farm life, good baker, etc. Address full particulars to **E. D. clo Nor'-West Farmer**, Winnipeg. 3

Want to Buy.—Fifty young Shorthorn Cows or yearling Steers for Alberta ranch in April. Correspondence solicited. State price. **George B. Thompson**, Lead P.O., South Dakota. 3-5

For Sale.—160 acres of good wheat land, four miles north of Indian Head, about 60 acres ready for crop, all can be broken; also residence in town, 7 rooms, 2 lots, stable, well, enclosed. Easy terms. Apply Box 17, Indian Head, Assa. 3-4

Farm for Sale.—East half thirty-six, ten, twenty, four miles northwest of Brandon city, two hundred and forty acres broken. Upon payment of one thousand dollars, terms to suit purchaser. Apply **G. Silvester**, Elkhorn, Man. 3-4

Saskatchewan Land for Sale.—Some of the finest land in Prince Albert, Carrot River, Stony Creek and Birch Hills districts for sale, at from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per acre. For full particulars write to **Geo. Will**, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, River St., Prince Albert. 3-4

For Sale.—Small car Early Newmarket Oats, absolutely pure, grown from imported selected seed. Also limited quantity genuine Rustless Oats, the only variety for Red River Valley, three years' careful test show them rust proof. **Turnbull Bros.**, Rosser, Man. 2-3

Farm for Sale.—Half section, E. 1/4 16, 7, 13w1; well fenced, two good wells; 50 acres pasture, remainder under cultivation; free from weeds, 30 bushels wheat, 70 bushels oats, 70 bushels barley, per acre this year. Price \$6,600, \$1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Owner is retiring from farming. **Alex. Cameron**, Box 1, Cypress River, Man. 24-4

Agents Wanted for the New Pictorial Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopaedia, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free. Address **World Publishing Company**, Guelph, Ont. 1f

Wanted.—Responsible Manager (Integrity must be unquestionable) to take charge of distributing depot and office to be opened in Canada to further business interests of old established manufacturing concern. Salary \$150 per month, and extra profits. Applicant must have \$1500 to \$2000 cash, and good standing. Address **Supt.**, P.O. Box 1151, Philadelphia, Pa.

Farmers' Sons Wanted.—to take a short practical course on Veterinary Work. Three months study during spare time at home will qualify to pass an examination. Successful students will be offered permanent positions at \$800 a year in our various branches. Splendid opportunity for young men to secure a thorough Veterinary Course and good position. Write at once for full particulars. Address: **Head Office**, Veterinary Science Association, London, Ont. 5th 1.0.

Farm for Sale.—One mile from Rapid City, Manitoba. One of the smartest towns and best markets in the province; 320 acres of first-class land, good frame house and stable, new granary. All sheltered by poplar grove, all fenced, two good wells, some growing timber; 190 acres broken, 50 acres summer fallowed, 10 fall plowed; lies high, beautifully situated, sloping south, fine view of town of Rapid City and Saskatchewan River half mile away. This is one of the best farms in Manitoba. Has had no failure of crop in 23 years. Reason for selling, failing health of proprietor. Terms, \$6,000—\$2,000 cash, the balance to suit purchaser. Stock and implements sold with farm if required. Apply to **D. McNaught**, Rapid City, Manitoba. 2-3

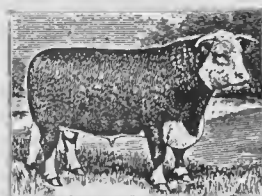
ALL FOR 15 CENTS.

For 15 cents in stamps we will send you post paid one sample bottle Dr. Warnock's Ulcerure, 3 pictures 8x10, all copies of the best masters, and one 25c bottle of Owen's Cascara Liver Tablets, the modern treatment of constipation, liver and stomach troubles, 40 tablets in each bottle, one tablet for a dose. Address **Western Veterinary Co.**, Box 573, Winnipeg, Man. This offer is only allowed once to the same person. Positively no repeats. It is done merely to advertise two first rate medicines.

POPLAR GROVE

HEREFORDS Dispersion Sale

of this Famous Prize-Winning Herd



Owing to ill-health I will sell my entire herd of about 100 head at close prices. A rare opportunity to secure some splendid show and breeding stock.

J. E. MARPLES, Delcaw, Man.

isted, but because they have not been collated. At present we have too frequently to cross the sea to gather these facts. Breeders of dual purpose cattle must set to work and keep yearly records of performance in their herds. The work would doubtless handsomely repay the outlay, regardless of the ulterior value of such facts.

The experiment stations must also do more in this line with dual purpose cattle, and they must follow up values and performance in the progeny. This is now being done at the Iowa and Wisconsin stations, and it would also have been begun seven years ago at the Minnesota station had the writer succeeded in carrying out his desires. More of the stations must take up this work; none can do it better than they. But work even more aggressive ought to be inaugurated. If the dual cow is as represented in this paper, her value cannot be placed too quickly or too pronouncedly before the public. And where, I ask, in all America can this be better done, than, suggested by Mr. R. G. Ogilvie, at the International Fat Stock Fair, now annually held at Chicago. With a view to hasten such an end, I would respectfully suggest to the directorate of this fair, that they offer prizes for dual purpose cattle and their progeny somewhat after the following plan:—

PRIZES FOR DUAL PURPOSE COWS.

For dual purpose cows let the directorate offer prizes at the fair of 1902. These could be offered for cows shown

cows cannot be discussed at length in this paper, and it is only taken up to meet the requirements in the assignment of the subject. Only a few points will be discussed bearing on this phase of the question.

1. These cows must be reared by hand. This is absolutely necessary in order to secure good milking qualities in the dams. Some difference should be made in feeding the heifers and the steers of the dual purpose types. While both should be well started on whole milk for two or three weeks, and should also be fed a more or less liberal supply of grain during all the milk period, and subsequently, to the end of the first year, the steers should be given grain more carbonaceous than the heifers, to secure higher fleshing properties. The feeding of the milk and other food should be so adjusted that the calves will not take on pot bellies, which is out of harmony with beauty in the cow. Some have labored to produce the pot belly in a heifer calf, under the belief that it constituted depth of body. While the heifer is developing her food should be such as to maintain good growth and ultimately good size, without producing overmuch or too little fleshiness. While it would be easily possible to develop too much of a tendency to lay on fat in such heifers, it by no means follows that they should be kept in that condition of leanness that would be incompatible with completest development. Let the habit of the digestion should be too much turned in the direction of beef-

in farming that where the conditions are suitable the farmer can grow food, including protein, more cheaply than he can buy it. In all the corn belt, therefore, and indeed in all the wheat belt lying to the northwest of it, the problem of problems to-day is the growth of more protein on the farm. The men who are first to work out this problem will be the men who will stand in the front rank as public benefactors, for the protein which is so valuable in feeding stock is also valuable in feeding the land which grows it, since it is usually furnished by leguminous plants. This dual quality, therefore, in protein is simply beneficent.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS.

The plants which will in the future furnish the chief supplies of protein in the area named are such as clover in its several varieties, peas and beans. While clover stands prince among these legumes, it alone will not suffice. It will not, for instance, furnish the farmer with all he needs of protein for his swine, nor even for his milch cows. Alfalfa also is going to be grown in ten times ten thousand places in the west and northwest, where now the common idea prevails that it cannot be successfully grown. In this way, millions and millions of tons of protein will yet be furnished by the soil and air from this one source alone. The growth of peas in the northwest is yet in its infancy. Two great families may be chosen from, viz., the Canada pea and the cow pea. Happily, the latter will grow well where

imately as to their constituents, and grown and handled in that way that will involve the least possible labor on the part of man that will adequately secure the desired end. In other words, these foods will, as far as practicable, be grown in mixtures, the threshing and grinding being done by the cow. And in the third place, while the animals will be liberally fed, they will also be fed grain in what may be termed a rational way. No farmer can afford to drive the machinery of milk production in his cows so fast that in a few years the machine is worn out. This, of course, is done by excessive grain feeding. The city milkman may afford to do this, but the farmer cannot. His cow should be good for ten years of free production in the dairy every time, barring accident or disease.

CAREFUL CULLING.

4. The culling of the herd must be severe. With unsparing eye cows that are not possessed of the requisite dual qualities ought to be sent to the shambles. Happily for the farmer, he can do this without loss. If his cow is not a good milk producer, she is pretty certain to bring a good price for beef. Under such conditions the best only should be kept. Under intensive conditions of farming numbers can never atone for lack of quality.

With cows thus bred and managed, this entire Mississippi Valley would become filled with herds of dual purpose cows, the equal of which the world never produced before. Varied produc-



The Gaar, Scott Threshing Outfit of S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man. 540 loads of sheaves threshed into one straw pile.

in herds of, say, two animals each. The judges, in making the awards, should consider the milk record of the cows from Nov. 30th to Nov. 30th preceding the show, the value of the calves produced by the cows and shown with them, and the cost of production of the milk and also of the calves. The second year prizes should be offered, open to the same cows and to all their progeny for the two years. Thus the milk records could be compared for two years, and the progeny also. The second year each cow would have two of her progeny by her side. Statements should be required the second year also as to cost of production. Each herd thus shown the second year would number six animals. Three prizes should be offered for each of the dual purpose pure breeds and also for grades. In this way an exhibit should be brought together of surpassing interest to every one engaged in live stock production on the farm. Facts could thus be gathered up such as the opponents of the dual ider in cattle are so loudly and so defiantly clamoring for. In addition to the drawing power of such an exhibit, it ought to prove one of the most valuable of the entire fair. But, to make it operative at the fair of 1902, it would be necessary for the directorate to make known the nature of the awards and the conditions relating to the same without any delay.

FEED AND MANAGEMENT.

The feeding and management of these

making.

MUST GROW PROTEIN.

2. What may be termed protein foods must be grown and fed to a far greater extent than at the present time. Especially is this true in all corn-growing areas. Advanced dairymen know very well what this means, and it has led them to invest heavily in wheat bran, even when they have had to pay high prices relatively for the same. The computation that would tell us, could it be made, how much is lost every year in the corn belt in the United States through feeding food out of balance would be interesting, and it would be no less astonishing than interesting. This unbalanced production arises, first, from the higher adaptation of the area named to the production of food relatively low in protein and rich in carbohydrates; and second, from the lack of disposition on the part of the farmers to introduce a more varied production.

In order to get protein, the farmer who cannot rely upon clover to furnish him with what he wants in that line, goes to the feed merchant and gets a supply from him, usually in the form of bran and shorts. Now, when a large proportion of farmers do this, but one result can follow. The price must run up, since there is not, nor will there ever be, enough bran and shorts to meet the needs of stockmen who, in the future, will look to these as the sources from which they obtain their protein. Besides, it may be taken as an axiom

the heat is too much for the former, and *vice versa*, so that one or the other of these protein plants may be grown in all parts of the northwest. Soy beans also have their place, and their growth in the future will be multiplied. Thus, happily, the supply of protein plants is not limited. But, with the exception of the clover plant, we are little children in our knowledge as to the best methods of growing them, the best combinations in which they may be grown and the best methods of preparing them for live stock and feeding them to the same. If more of our experiment station workers would come down from their journey through the clouds and work out these problems, the results would be fraught with blessings to the world.

COMMON SENSE PRINCIPLES

3. All kinds of cows, including dual purpose cows, to produce the best returns, must needs be fed on what may be termed common sense principles. In the first place, they must be well fed. While excess of flesh over that amount which will best conduce to the end sought is wasteful, any lack of flesh below what conduces to the same end is more wasteful, since it increases so much relatively the food of maintenance. As a rule, the great mistake in the average herd lies in keeping the animals in the same, young and old, too low fleshed condition. In the second place, they must be fed on foods to the greatest extent possible produced on the farm, given in due balance approx-

tion, that magna charta of safe farming, would prevail as never before. The calf at the pail and the pig at the trough would have skim milk to balance the carbohydrates in the other food elements as never before. Cannors and culls among bovines would melt away and disappear as never before. And the pulsations of improved meat production would beat vigorously from the north to the south, and from the east to the west.

THE KIND THAT HAS NO MUD

Will Add from 3 to 5 Cents per Pound to the Value of Your Butter.

The keen, practical Buttermaker in the large Creamery that turns out from 500 to 2,000 pounds of gilt edged butter per day for export and city consumption, and the farmer's wife in her modest dairy who makes her few pounds of rich golden butter each week for her family's use—both use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s "Improved Butter Color," the kind that has NO MUD.

Wells, Richardson & Co.'s "Improved Butter Color" is the purest, strongest and most economical color; it gives the true golden June tint that never fades from the butter. NO MUD, NO SEDIMENT, NO IMPURITIES. The last drop is as clear as the first. Do not take a substitute. All druggists and dealers.

Essentials in a Good Horse.

The Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba have secured the services for their convention of Dr. J. C. Curryer. No sounder horse teacher can be found in the west to-day. By way of introduction we give below some of the pointers on horse breeding that he has been giving to horsemen further south. His summing of the requirements in a good horse are as follows:—

1. Quality throughout, firmness of bone, being more important than size.
2. Fine, dense muscular fibre with good development in every part.
3. Nerve energy, vital force and prompt action without the use of the whip.
4. Oblique, springy pasterns to avoid concussion of joints in feet and legs.
5. Smooth, well-rounded, but deep body; not ragged-hipped or flat-ribbed.
6. Narrow space between last rib and hip and low at the flank.
7. Sound, well-formed feet and legs, well set under the body, front and rear.
8. Straight face line, mild full eye, large thin nostril and low windpipe.
9. Frictionless line movement and elastic action, not toeing in or out.
10. Measure well the strength of the weakest parts, the stronger ones will take care of themselves. They are never put to the strain but the weaker are.

Size has always been considered a measure of power, all other things being equal; but size in horses—working animals—with coarseness of bone, looseness of tissue; want of nerve force, sluggish action, lack of ambition, organically tired, etc., etc., has for many years past been the lamentable defect in the foundation stock of the horse breeding business generally.

The constant aim—and it must never be overlooked—is to produce animals of size, quality, endurance and ability to perform all required duties with the least "wear and tear" and expense to their owners. But we should never consider the size of the horse without these very essential requisites, which make him a benefit and pleasure to us, or on the other hand an annoyance, expense and disappointment—failure.

Statistics show that Iowa has over 50,000 more horses than any other state, Illinois second and Texas third. And, still, comparatively few of the required quality can be found in the United States. Among 200 horses recently bought at much trouble, time and expense for our Midway stables, but seven were considered of sufficient quality for the Eastern market. They were too meaty in legs, coarse and rough in body and lacking in action for anything but the lumber woods or heavy slow farm work only, and not good for either.

We are on the verge of a horse famine, regardless of electricity, automobiles and bicycles, and what we do in horse breeding should be done for the very best, towards what the produce can do for us. Let us consider the horse from the performing standpoint—constitution, endurance, strength and action—rather than the amount of flesh he can be made to carry, or the pounds the scales can make him weigh. Any extra fat is a detriment to vital action, for either work or breeding, and always costs the purchasers a very high price for the useless extra pounds of meat that smooth over the animal to please the eye.

Cattlemen who have been over the ranges in Alberta lately report the cattle as being in very fine condition.

The worst snow storm known for 50 years in the mother country took place in December. Numerous flocks of sheep were smothered. On the Scotch side a black-faced ram spent 25 days under the snow. In the north of England a sheep escaped from a flock that was being collected to save them from being buried in the snow. It had spent ten days under the snow in November, and its second burial last 22 days. It was still able to walk home, a distance of over a mile, though it had spent a month under the snow in six weeks' time.

Hope Farm Silver Medal Herd of Galloway Cattle

HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

WM. MARTIN, Proprietor

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager



Prize-Winners

At the recent great International Show at Chicago will be found in the new shipment I am making to

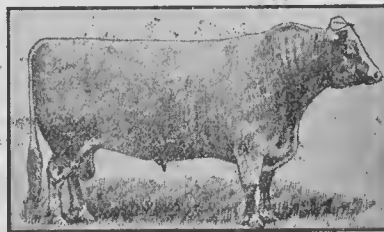
The Beaubier Stables, BRANDON, MAN.,

This lot of Stallions comprises several of the best Clydesdales on the Continent, also a few choice Percherons, Suffolks and Hackneys, all thoroughly guaranteed.

Intending buyers will consult their own interests by examining these horses without delay.

ALEX. GALBRAITH, Janesville, Wis.

JAMES SMITH, Agent, Brandon, is in full charge of the horses.



PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns
Shropshires
Berkshires Yorkshires

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee and Ribbon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality, herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

Jas. Yule, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.
Thos. Greenway, Proprietor

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD OF CLYDESDALES.

Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two, three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as "Prince of Wales" (673), "Darnley" (222), "Belted Knight" (1395), "Stanley Prince" (6315), "Prince Patrick" (8933), "Macgregor" (1487).

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

Yearling Colts by Patrick and Macgregor for sale

CHOICE SHORTHORNS

I have eight choice young bulls from ten months to two years old, including the first prize bull under a year at Brandon, sired by Golden Measure (imp.), also heifers by Aberdeen 2nd, in calf to Banks O' Don (imp.)

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of Registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

Stallions

Draft and Standard Bred for sale. Would trade for land. Also Work Horses and Mules for sale.
F. C. MILLER, Mitchellville, Polk Co., Iowa, U.S.A.

We have for sale this season the finest lot of young stock ever offered in the West.

Twenty head of yearling and two-year-old Galloway bulls, several of them sired by the imported bull Waterloo (7558), but all of them bulls of the choicest breeding.

Owing to the growing demand for Galloways and the rapid sales made last season, we would advise early application on the part of intending purchasers.

STALLIONS

Season 1902

High-class Clydesdale Stallions

Imported from Scotland for sale:

Dundrennan, Persimmon, Graphie, Patnure, Baron Hendry, St. Christopher, Palestine, Baron of Avenel.

Imported Hackney Stallion, Grand Duke of York

and Percheron Stallion.

Choicely bred mares and fillies always on hand for sale. If you wish to purchase a stallion, here is a chance to get a first-class one. Guarantee given with each horse. Prices within the reach of all. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited. Apply—

J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 483, Brandon, Man.

Kelly's Stables, 9th St., Brandon.

YORKSHIRES.

Boars all sold. A few Sows left. Some choice White P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks. Order early and be in time. Address

KING BROS., Wawanesa, Man.

Shorthorns

SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

Walter James - Rosser, Man.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality. TULLY ELDER, Proprietor, Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Some good Holstein Bulls FOR SALE
A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

Live Stock Labels in large or small lots; also odd numbers supplied. Send for circular and price list.
R. W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

D. McBETH OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS.

Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm.

I have eight Shorthorn Bulls for sale, three under and five over a year old, five are from Topsman stock, two will make show bulls. Herd is now headed by Captain Jack, 2nd prize yearling at Winnipeg, out of Mildred VI., sold in Chicago for \$1,425 and re-sold for \$1,700. Females are all from Topsman or his stock with one exception. Also a few Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale.
JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry, Man.

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM
Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young bulls, cockerels and swine of all ages for sale.
R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.



Yearling and two-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topsman's Duke and imported Nobleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

THE HOME BANK FARM HERD OF

Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade now booking orders.

Write for prices or call and see them. JOSEPH LAIDLAR, Neepawa, Man.

Holsteins & Tamworths SALE

Three fine Holstein Bulls, just under one year. A few extra good Tamworth Boars, six months old.

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Lameness.

A paper read before the American Veterinary Association by W. C. Fair, V. S., Cleveland, Ohio:—

Perhaps I could have selected a more interesting subject, but none more important to the veterinary profession and to the public than "Lameness in the Horse." I believe that it is not receiving the careful study and consideration that some other branches of our work are receiving. One-fourth of my practice during the past 30 years has been with lame horses, and I estimate that one-tenth of the horses in the city of Cleveland are either lame or sore, and I apprehend that this proportion will be found true in all other cities of the country; hence the necessity of more profound study by veterinarians. I may not be able to enlighten many of you, but I myself may gain some valuable information by its discussion.

What is lameness? Lameness is a manifestation of pain by one or more limbs, weakness, inability, always indicating soreness, stiffness, causing partial or total inability to use the limb or limbs. Now, in order to detect lameness you must be conversant with the natural gaits and all their peculiarities. Without this knowledge no one can tell the difference between lameness and peculiarity of action. Many young horses appear lame when being led by a short rein and head pulled to one side; a horse that is habitually led or exercised in a ring or round a circle always appears lame in the limb nearest the centre of the circle; many horses travel with a peculiar nod to their head, and hitch or hop behind—all of which baffles the inexperienced person. It is not always easy to determine whether the lameness is in a fore or a hind limb. For example: If a horse lame in the off fore limb is trotted from you he seems to be lame in the near hind limb, for that quarter ascends and descends. Trot the animal toward you, and it will be seen that the irregular motion of the hind quarters is due to the elevation and depression of head and body and that the lameness is in the forward limb. Trot the horse both ways—to and from you—before deciding. Another difficulty occurs when the trouble is in both fore feet. In such a case the animal may go as though sound; he may not nod his head, but will be short in action. When lameness is in both hind limbs the animal is both stiff and lame, but mere stiffness should not be confounded with lameness, as it frequently is.

Lameness may arise from disease apart from the limbs, as from injury to or disease of the spinal cord or nerves or liver; it may also arise independently of disease, as in cases of stone-bruise; the animal evinces pain, while there is no disease going on within the foot. It is also the case many times after shoeing, when the shoe has been poorly fitted. If these causes exist for any great length of time inflammation is sure to follow. There are some forms of lameness apparent in the stable only, hence the necessity of seeing a horse led out, as many forms of lameness disappear after a few steps are taken. In order to ascertain correctly whether a horse be lame, approach him quietly and when he is free from all excitement.

SIGNS OF LAMENESS.

The signs of lameness during repose are very important and frequently assist materially in diagnosing a case. If resting on all four limbs, the position of the lame one will usually be more upright than the others. Should one foot be a few inches in advance of the other it indicates soreness in the heel or back part of the foot, and is done to relieve the affected part. Bending of the knees and fetlock and resting the foot on the toe, without any advance of the other, usually implies trouble in the shoulder or elbow. If both fore feet are kept in advance of the body we have a right to suspect foot-lameness and soreness. In many cases of foot-lameness he will show it most when allowed to stand still. If both fore feet are involved, he will certainly change from one foot to the other. One horse may leave the stable very lame and recover from



Madam Winterecott 2nd [252]. Napoleon [625]. Butterfly [1062]
HEREFORDS OF P. LE BOUTILLIER, CLANWILLIAM, MAN.
Napoleon, shown in the centre of the picture, and for some time used at head of the herd, was bred by Sir Donald A. Smith. During the past year the owner sold over \$1,000 worth of cattle.

it entirely after a little exercise, while another may come out sound and become lame from the exercise. Lameness that shows itself when a horse is turned around is very hard to detect; some will show it only when sharply turned. Slight cases of stringhalt or chorea are seldom detected except during the turn; some show lameness in turning one way, and some the other, and others walk down hill as though lame, even though sound. The pointing in elbow-lameness is characteristic, the forearm being extended, the knee in a state of flexion. In severe shoulder-lameness the animal usually points backward—the limb is relaxed, the knee bent, and the foot placed back of the opposite one. Sometimes the toe scarcely touches the ground. If lameness be in the hind limb the horse may stand with the limb flexed or knuckling over the fetlock, or with the foot lifted clear off the ground. If the horse stands with the lame hind leg in advance of the sound one it generally indicates disease in or below the hock. Disease much more frequently exists in a limb without lameness than with lameness without disease; in fact, lameness is seldom present without pain. However, in case of a dislocated patella he is too lame even to move, or in cases of complete ankylosis; in neither case does he suffer pain, but is very lame.

DETECTION OF LAMENESS.

In the detection of lameness you will observe, when the limb comes to the ground during progression, the animal suddenly elevates that side of the body and drops the other side. If the lameness be in a fore limb the head as well as the forepart of the trunk is raised from the lame limb and dropped upon the sound one. If the lameness be in a hind limb the quarter of the side will be elevated, and that of the sound side thrown forward and downward by a jerking motion. The head will be carried moderately steady if the pain be not great, and jerked if there be acute pain. The slow trot is the best gait by which to locate lameness. If a horse walks lame he must be very lame when

trotted, and he should be trotted immediately when first taken out, as many slight lamenesses disappears after a short walk.

There are some form of lameness which are manifested only after sharp work or a hard drive, and the animal allowed to cool. When taken out of the stable and trotted, after such a rest, lameness if in existence will most assuredly be detectable. The gait only is sufficient to determine the seat of lameness, and in some cases it is the only guide. However, it is well to examine the limb carefully and to discover lameness by both positive and negative signs. For example, if there be heat, pain or swelling in any part of the limb discoverable by manipulation, the evidence is positive that the cause is in such part; but if, on the other hand, there be neither heat, pain, nor swelling of the limb, then we must conclude that the trouble is deep-seated and in a part of the quarter thickly clothed by healthy tissues, and we must arrive at a conclusion by negative evidence, but do not be misled by peculiarities of gait.

CAUSES OF LAMENESS.

Lameness may be caused by the strain of a muscle, tendon, or ligament, by fractures, diseased bones, cartilage, or fibrocartilage, morbid conditions of the skin, wounds, tumors, plugging of arteries, accidents, pricks in shoeing, ulcers, bruises, rheumatism, and reflex nervous action.

When a muscle is strained the injury is succeeded by pain, heat, swelling, and loss of function. An inflamed muscle can no longer contract, hence in strains the symptoms resemble those of paralysis. The swelling of an inflamed muscle is often succeeded by atrophy and loss of function, and its power completely destroyed, and if the whole muscle be involved its contractile power no longer exists. Perhaps the worst cases of atrophy follow azoturia, where we have, first, an inflammation of muscles, followed by atrophy; recovery in all such cases is slow. However, atrophy of the shoulder is very common. Counter-irritation, massage, and gener-

ous feeding, with walking exercise (if the animal be not lame) will prove beneficial.

A sprain of a ligament or tendon should be regarded as a serious injury. A tendon being of low vitality, recovery is always slow and uncertain, and it rarely ever regains fully its normal condition. Perhaps this is due to the early treatment being wrong. How are strained ligaments and tendons generally treated? Certainly, the animal is not given absolute rest, and that is the important thing to do. It is true, good results follow the use of both hot and cold applications, plaster casts, and slings; also mild as well as severe counter-irritants, but

REST IS THE MOST ESSENTIAL.

When a lame animal is exercised his pain usually increases. Therefore, it is humane to give him rest. Weak and lame horses need no exercise. All sprains require rest, and if the cause of lameness can be ascertained then its removal will be a stride in the right direction in treatment.

An error which is frequently committed is the turning out of a lame horse to pasture. He is obliged to exercise as he picks his living. Another mistake is the exercising of trotting and running horses on race tracks, thus preventing them from making satisfactory progress toward recovery. By exercising a lame horse we retard recovery and frequently produce atrophy of the healthy muscles in the same limb. If hard pulling or fast driving causes lameness, why not remove the cause and give him absolute rest? This is the very reason why so many track-horses never fully recover. They are not allowed to rest after meeting with an injury. True, exercise will develop muscles, tendons, and ligaments, provided the animal be not lame and weak in any one quarter.

TREATMENT OF LAMENESS.

In order to be able to treat lameness successfully we should be familiar with all causes as well as symptoms and signs. By being thoroughly conversant with these we know where to look for lameness. One of the most common causes of lameness is improper shoeing or leaving shoes on too long. How many horses have too much of the soles of their feet removed when shod? How many of them are shod level? How many of them are obliged to go on calks? How many suffer from corns, quarter-cracks, navicular disease, sidebone, ringbone, splints, and sore tendons—the result of high heels?

It is a fact that 50 per cent. of our city horses suffer from navicular joint trouble after three years' travel on our paved streets. Can we not prevent this by prevailing upon the horseshoer to leave the sole of the foot alone—allow it to remain strong instead of weakening it, causing it to become bruised. Also insist upon his shoeing the horse level instead of raising his heels much higher than his toe; also, to apply protection to the sole and heels in the shape of rubber pads, which very often prevent puncture, relieve pain, and reduce lameness. Rubber pads and rubber-and-metal shoes should be used to prevent soreness and disease as well as to relieve it. I am also satisfied that if our city horses were better shod their usefulness would be lengthened very materially, and, much as I dislike to say it, poor horse shoeing is responsible for a great deal of lameness. Now, what are the results of shoeing a horse not level? It will have a tendency to cause soreness, sidebone, splint, ringbone, spavin, corns, and navicular joint trouble. It is true that navicular lameness occasionally follows long periods of rest, inactivity, and irregular exercise, perhaps due to a deficiency of synovial secretion and no moisture being supplied to the foot. Very few horses suffer from navicular disease where the heel is kept low and the frog allowed to come in contact with the ground at each step. Raising the heel is altogether too common a practice in shoeing, and I have observed that it is the cause of much foot-lameness. The first indication of navicular trouble is a peculiar shifting of the feet and a shortness of the step, increased heat about the heel and cor-



FARM HOME OF W. H. BRYCE, PERCY, ASSA.

CONVENTION WEEK

IN WINNIPEG

Live Stock and Horticultural Associations.

Demonstrations in Judging Live Stock and Vegetables.

Sheep and Swine Breeders.
TUESDAY, FEB. 18th.

8.30 a.m.—Business and Election of Officers, etc.

1.30 p.m.—Stock Judging Demonstration. Representative Animals in the Ring. Prof. J. J. Ferguson, Michigan Agricultural College, on Bacon Types of Swine; Dr. A. G. Hopkins on Mutton Types of Sheep.

8 p.m.—Addresses by C. W. Peterson, Deputy-Commissioner of Agric., N.W.T.—"Expert Judges Essential to Success of Agricultural Fairs." Prof. Ferguson—"Swine Feeding." S. A. Bedford, Supt. Brandon Exp. Farm—"Grasses and Fodder Crops."

Pure Bred Cattle Breeders.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19th.

8.30 a.m.—Business and Election of Officers, etc.

1.30 p.m.—Stock Judging Demonstration. Representative Animals in the Ring. Prof. Curtiss, Iowa Agric. College, on Beef Breeds. Prof. Ferguson, Michigan Agric. College, on Dairy Breeds.

8.00 p.m.—Addresses by—
Hon. R. P. Rohlin, Minister of Agric.
Prof. Curtiss—"Agricultural Colleges and Their Relation to the Live Stock Industry."
Hon. Thos. Greenway.
Prof. Ferguson—"Facts and Fancies about Breeding the Dairy Cow."

The Horse Breeders.
THURSDAY, FEB. 20th.

9.30 a.m.—Business and Election of Officers

1.30 p.m.—Stock Judging Demonstration. Representative Animals in the Ring. Examining a Horse for Soundness, by Fred Torrance, V.S., Winnipeg. Desirable and Undesirable Points in Heavy and Light Horses, by Dr. J. C. Curryer, Minnesota.

8.00 p.m.—Horse Training, by Dr. J. C. Curryer. The Horse Industry in the Territories, C. W. Peterson, Regina, Assa. The Horse from Birth to Market, by Col. F. J. Bury, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

The Horticultural Society.
FRIDAY, FEB. 21st.

2.00 p.m.—Business and Election of Officers. Judging Garden Vegetables and Roots, by S. A. Bedford. Vegetables and Roots used as illustrations. Fruit Growing in Assiniboia, by Angus Mackay. Gardening for Profit, by Prof. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Ottawa. Propagation of Flowering and other Decorative Plants, by Jas. Burch.

8.00 p.m.—Improvement of Rural School Grounds, by Alex. McIntyre, B.A. What the Experimental Farms are doing for the Horticulturist, Prof. W. T. Macoun. Evergreens—Their Propagation, Growth and Uses, by A. P. Stevenson. Experience in Testing Plants for This Climate, Ald. R. Barclay.

SINGLE FARE RETURN TICKETS Good from all points, for sale February 17th to 19th, good to return till February 24th.

J. E. SMITH

Offers for sale two imported Clydesdale stallions, rising four years old, descended from Darnley (222) and Prince of Wales (673), and two Canadian bred Clydesdale stallions from imported stock. Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered.

One hundred and fifty head of Shorthorns, bulls, cow and heifers. Golden Measure (imp.) and Lord Stanley II stand at the head of the herds. I will sell at lower prices than any other man in Canada, for the same class of stock.

A number of choice improved farms for sale or to rent. Address—

J. E. SMITH,

Smithfield Ave., Brandon, Man.
TELEPHONE 4 P. O. Box 274

FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES, Keyes, Man.

Thorndale Stock Farm

34 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

JOHN S. ROBSON,
Manitou, Man.



DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine
For sale at reasonable prices.
Eight Bull Calves, from 10 to 12 months old.
A few Shorthorn Females.
No Pigs for sale until spring.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

CARLOAD OF Young Shorthorns

The undersigned will have for sale during
CONVENTION WEEK

in Winnipeg a carload of young Shorthorn
Cattle from Ontario.

**QUALITY STRICTLY RIGHT
GOOD FARMERS' CATTLE
PRICES RIGHT**

Cattle can be seen at Thos. Early's stable,
173 Princess St., Winnipeg.

ANDREW GRAHAM,
ROLAND, MAN.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY

The largest flock of
LEICESTERS

in the West. Stock of both sexes
always for sale.

Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.

ELYSEE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Six choice young bulls for sale, sired by Indian Warrior 2nd and Sittytown Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg 1900 and 1901, also 2nd at Buffalo. Our females are of the best Scotch families, and being headed by the best bull regardless of cost make a herd second to none for breeding and quality. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

J. G. WASHINGTON,
Ninga, Man.
Farm 3½ miles south.

**CLYDESDALES
AND
SHORTHORNS**

The grand imported Scotch
Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed
sound and sure, also
some Al young stock.

A. & J. CHADBOURN,
Ralphton, Man.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention
The Nor-West Farmer.

SECOND ANNUAL ONTARIO

Provincial Auction Sales

OF

PURE BRED CATTLE AND SWINE

WILL BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE DOMINION CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

AT

OTTAWA, ONT., FEB. 12th, 1902

AND AT

GUELPH, ONT., FEB. 26th, 1902

SELECTED STOCK. Nothing but good representatives of each breed will be allowed to enter and be put up for sale. Orders to buy may be placed with the Secretary, and will be honorably discharged.

REDUCED PASSENGER RATES.

SPECIAL RATES TO BUYERS.

A grand opportunity for anyone wishing to procure registered stock. For copy of rules, catalogue and full particulars, apply to—

A. W. SMITH, PRESIDENT, A. P. WESTERVELT, SECRETARY,
Maple Lodge, Ont. Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

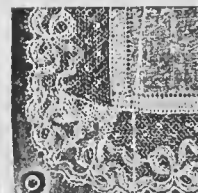


A QUICK, SHARP CUT
cuts much less than a bridle, crush or tear
Done with the
DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE

is the safest. Quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four
sides at once. Cannot crush bruise or tear.
Most humane method of dehorning known.
Look highest award World's Fair. Write
for free circulars before buying.

Owned and Manufactured by R. H. McKENNA V.S., Picton, Ont.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



FACE HANDKERCHIEF 10c
Full size, made of fine white
flax lawn, hemstitched, with
beautiful deep lace edge, very
pretty and fashionable. Will
wear as well and stay as long as
any other face handkerchief.
Sold everywhere at 25c
each, but to introduce our Catalogue we will send one of these magnificent Handkerchiefs for only 10c, or 2 for 25c, postpaid.
JOHNSTON & CO.,
BOX 824, TORONTO.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

onset, a disposition to point, a dryness of the hoof, some throbbing of the plantar arteries, and pain on pressure in the hollow of the pastern; also, a general tenderness of the foot on pressure, especially the back and lower part under the navicular joint. Contraction of the foot always succeeds navicular disease, and by removing too much of the sole of the foot and bars and frog it induces contraction and is a fruitful source of this complaint. The atrophy following this disease is not always confined to the foot, as we frequently find atrophy of the muscles of the shoulder and forearm.

LAMINITIS.

Another very common cause of lameness is laminitis or inflammation of the feet. True, it is not always confined to the feet, but its chief seat is there. Weak-footed horses that are used on pavements and hard roads where they are driven fast frequently suffer from a mild form of laminitis, and when it does occur in a chronic form it produces a soreness and lameness that are troublesome to relieve. This condition is frequently the result of thinning the sole, thereby allowing the bottom of the foot to become bruised. The remedy in such cases is to protect the foot, prevent concussion, and apply moisture, and it is well to observe the condition of his digestive organs. An animal suffering from chronic indigestion usually has brittle and somewhat unhealthy hoofs.

INTERFERING.

Another very common cause of lameness is striking the shin with the opposite hoof. About 25 per cent. of all shod horses do interfere more or less. This statement is not at all flattering to the average horseshoer, but it is a fact,

as follows: Ottawa, Feb. 12th, and Guelph, Feb. 26th. As inducements to buyers from a distance, the following incentives are offered: Buyers of car lots, coming from west of Port Arthur, will be given the same rate as is allowed on settlers' effects. One free pass will be allowed each car of pure-bred stock. All purchasers who buy a carload for use in Canada, and who have paid full passenger fare from a starting point in Canada to either of the sales, will be refunded one-half their first-class fare, or if such purchaser has travelled second-class, a reduction will be made to one cent per mile. A claim for the refund must be accompanied by a receipt for the fare paid and also by the freight bill covering the shipment of live stock. These arrangements have been completed with the C.P.R. and G.T.R.

The Dominion Cattle Breeders.

The annual meeting of this association was held at Toronto on Jan. 23rd. In the annual report attention was drawn to the great success of the Winter Fair at Guelph. Sales of stock through the association, which amounted to \$2,254 in 1899, increased to upwards of \$50,000 in 1901. Attention was drawn to the great success of members at the Pan-American and the need of timely preparation for that at St. Louis in 1904. A committee was appointed to draw up a model prize list, with rules and regulations to correspond. It is composed of Captain Robson, M. P. P., Messrs. G. W. Clemons, J. G. Clark, Col. McCrae and A. W. Smith.

A resolution was adopted appointing

Zenoleum--the Great Parasite Destroyer.

No man with cattle or live-stock of any description can afford to be without Zenoleum. It is dependable. It does all that is claimed for it. It is safe and sure. It is inexpensive. It is non-poisonous.

ZENOLEUM cures scab on sheep, kills ticks on lice, and is highly efficient in every case.

ZENOLEUM effectually removes parasites of all kinds from Horses and Cattle. ZENOLEUM is invaluable in the pig pen. It removes lice from the animals every time. One application is usually effectual.

Among poultry ZENOLEUM is invaluable. This is what Mr. George Wood, of Louise Bridge, Man., says:—

"I have used Zenoleum as a disinfectant and consider it far superior to anything I have yet tried. The great point in its favor is the easy way it is prepared for use. I can mix a pall of it and with a spray pump go through my 100 foot poultry house in 15 minutes. I am also using it in the drinking fountain as a preventative against contagious diseases. I also intend to use it as a vermin killer when the weather gets warmer."—(Sgd.) GEORGE WOOD.

PRICE LIST.

Zenoleum, in quart cans75 per can.
Zenoleum, in 1/2 gallon cans	\$1.25 per can.
Zenoleum, in 1 gallon cans	2.00 per can.

Agents wanted in every section of the country.

The F. O. Maber Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

Western Canada's Exclusive Mail Order House.

The largest record reported by the Superintendent of the Advanced Registry of the American Holstein-Friesian Association from Dec. 24th to Jan. 22nd, is of a heifer that dropped her last calf when 2 yrs., 11 mos., 28 days old. The test commenced 21 days thereafter. She produced 586.2 lbs. milk, containing 21.661 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 27 lbs. 1.2 oz. butter, 80 per cent. fat, or 25 lbs. 4.3 oz., 35.7 per cent. fat, thus breaking the world's record for 2-year-

has them to buy, as more middlemen will have to be employed. We think this innovation is not a wise one and that in time it will react against the C. P. R. There is such a thing as grabbing too much.

Pain-Killer is more of a household remedy than any other medicine. It meets the requirements of every home. Cures cramps and dysentery and is the best liniment made. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c. (Adv.)



THRESHING SCENE. Taken on the farm of F. G. Carss, Lumsden, Assa. Season of 1901.

nevertheless, and it is certainly one of the common causes of lameness. The remedy is a change of shoe or protect the shin and fetlock with boots.

We also find a great deal of lameness in the hock-joint, caused by improper shoeing and driving young animals on hard footing, but no doubt many of them inherit a predisposition to disease of the hock-joint. Lameness in this joint is usually easily detected by peculiarity of action, and the treatment of hock-lameness is generally satisfactory in young animals, but not in old ones.

Lameness being an evidence of pain, is it not the duty not only of the veterinarian but of the different humane societies to insist upon lame animals being rested? By resting them their chances of recovery are greatly enhanced; besides, their owners will perhaps lose less in the end. It is astonishing how anxious owners are to use lame horses, especially on the turf. Owners of such animals are usually unreasonable, and do not deem it necessary to rest a lame horse.

Ontario Provincial Auction Sales

The experience gained at the two sales held last year at Guelph and Ottawa has led to the number of animals offered being reduced somewhat, and only those in the pink of condition and of good individuality will be accepted for sale. This is being done so that prospective buyers may rely upon the individual merit and good breeding of the animals offered.

The dates of the sales have been fixed

Messrs. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, and G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, members ex-officio of all committees.

The officers elected for 1902 are as follows: President, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; vice-president, Alexander Smith, Maple Lodge; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Hon. Thos. Greenway was appointed vice-president for Manitoba, C. W. Peterson for the Territories, and G. H. Hadwin for British Columbia.

Dominion Swine Breeders.

The annual meeting of this association was held at Toronto on Jan. 23rd. The president congratulated the members on the splendid financial condition of the association and the very successful season they had passed through. He believed it had been unprecedented in the history of the association, and it was gratifying to know that the prices of swine would still be high for some time to come.

The necessity for more active propaganda in behalf of the interests of the associations was also dwelt on. Attention was given to the clause in regard to grants to western exhibitions. For some years \$85 has been given in prizes at Winnipeg and \$40 at Brandon.

The officers for 1902 are as follows, with a strong board of directors: President, G. B. Hood, Guelph; vice-president, Thos. Teasdale, Concord; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

old and 3-year-old heifers. This record was confirmed by 24 hours' constant watch by two representatives of the Ontario Agricultural College. The heifer's name is Alta Posch, 54857.

By a new order from Montreal, cattlemen, who have for many years enjoyed the privilege of riding free on the C. P. R., will this year be obliged to pay the regular fare. We do not believe that the innovation will be taken kindly by cattlemen. Heretofore they have been allowed to travel to different parts of the country in order to inspect cattle before buying them. The privilege may have been abused, but cutting it off altogether is not the best way to remedy this abuse. We have no doubt that this change will tend to lower the price of cattle to the farmer who has them to sell and increase it for the man who

Wagon World Awheel.



Half a million of these steel wheels have been sent out on our own wagons and to fit other wagons. It is the wheel that determines the life of any wagon, and this is the longest lived wheel made. Do you want a low down Handy Wagon to use about the place? We will fit out your old wagon with Electric Wheels of any size and any shape tire, straight or staggered spokes. No cracked hubs, no loose spokes, no rotten felloes, no resetting. Write for the big new catalogue. It is free.

Electric Wheel Co., Box 252, Quincy, Ills.



HUNTER-TRADER-TRAPPER—A monthly. Sample copy, 5 cts. All about Hunting, Trapping and Raw Furs. A. R. Harding, Gallipolis, O.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



AUCTION SALE OF PURE BRED STOCK & IMPLEMENTS

I am offering for sale on my farm at Wawanesa on Friday, February 22nd, SIX SHORTHORN BULLS

of the best milking strain, from ten to twelve months old; some good COWS AND HEIFERS, also twelve head of horses and farm implements. Sale at 10 a. m. sharp.

Lunch served.

F. NOBLE, WAWANESA.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Jas. Glennie is offering for sale three Holstein bulls and a few Tamworth boars.

A. W. Playfair, Baldur, has sold his Short-horn bull calf, Baden Powell, to Silas Leslie.

Geo. B. Thompson, Lead, S.D., wants to buy 50 Shorthorns for his Alberta rancho. See "Want, Sals and Exchange" column, page 76, this issue.

Walter, James, Rosser, Man., has just returned from a trip to Ontario and while there purchased seven head of Shorthorn cattle. Among them is a Sittytton Hero bull and six females.

A. Cumming, Lone Tree, Man., has sold his Polled Angus bull, Victoria's Montrose, to Wilson Bros., Keyes, Man. F. W. Preston, reeve of Rosser municipality, also bought a two-year-old bull. Both animals were sold at good figures.

J. A. W. Fraser, of Jumping Pond, Alta., has imported a two-year-old Suffolk Punch stallion direct from the old country. Mr. Fraser anticipates that this horse will have a great influence in improving the native range horses of the district.

In the list of the officers of the Central Saskatchewan Agricultural Society, given in a recent issue, the name of Th. Copland should have been included, and J. J. Caswell, as representative to the annual conventions of the Territorial Live Stock Associations at Calgary.

Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man., reports the sale of a bunch of Shorthorns to Alex. Cummings, Mill Creek, Man. This bunch comprises the bull Mill Creek Hero, the following cows:—North Bruce Daisy, Guysboro Queen 2nd, Oak Grove Belle; one two-year-old, Crimson Gem 7th, and a yearling, Maiden Star 5th.

W. G. Styles, Rosser, Man., reports the sale of a number of Shorthorn bulls:—One each to H. B. McGregor, Reston, Man.; Tyson Bros., Argyle; and Auburn & Glennie, St. Marks, Man.; and a Tamworth boar to D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson. He reports being sold out of Yorkshire boars.

J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man., reports the sale at a good price of the Shorthorn bull, Topsman's Duke the 2nd, by Topsman's Duke and out of a Princess cow. He goes to Geo. Perry, Deloraine, Man. Mr. Barron expects this yearling will beat the old one in time. The rest of his stock are coming through the winter nicely. No less than 13 calves have arrived already, nearly all by Nobleman, imp., and a few by Topsman's Duke.

The Warren Sheaf, North Dakota, gives the following as the record of a cow, owned by a Norwegian farmer in that neighborhood:—Starting in with one calf, several years ago, followed by twins three years in succession, she this year thought she would make a record breaker and gave birth to three fine, sleek and well shaped calves. That cow is certainly doing her full share in replenishing her kind and encouraging the owner in his efforts at stock raising."

J. G. Robbins & Son, Horace, Indiana, who now own the three crack Shorthorns of the States, we might almost say of the continent, have had good fortune with them so far. Cicely, the Royal English prize winner, has just dropped a choice heifer calf to the service of Mr. Platt's great bull, Consul. A few days afterwards their famous home-bred heifer, Ruberta, which was placed above Cicely at Chicago, dropped a red heifer calf. The progeny of these great show cows should make a future worth noting.

W. J. Lumsden, Hanlan, Man., breeder of Scotch collies and fox terriers, gave The Farmer a call the other day. He reports having made good sales during the year and that his dogs have been doing well this winter. The pups shown in the Christmas issue, the property of Geo. Hilton, V.S., Portage la Prairie, are from a bitch bred by Mr. Lumsden. He expects several litters in the spring, having in all no less than eight brood bitches. His Silver Wyandotte and Barred Rock flocks have been established many years and the cock birds in use for the last few years have been from the flock of S. Butterfield, London, Ont.

As noted in our advertising columns, Francis Noble & Sons, Wawanesa, will hold a sale of Shorthorn cattle and horses on February 22nd. Mr. Noble has for many years borne a first-rate local reputation as a breeder of milking strains of Shorthorns, and this offering should be well suited for those who aim at breeding the kind of dual purpose stock of which Professor Shaw is the able advocate. Messrs. Noble's offering will consist of six Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 12 months old, and some good cows and heifers, all of the best milking strains. Twelve head of horses and some implements will also be offered. For those in search of dual purpose cattle of assured quality this is a chance that will not come up every day and we commend it to their attention.

Jas. Smith, manager for Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., reports the following sales from the last consignment shipped to Brandon:—"I have been successful in placing the following horses: The 3-year-old, Gold Medal, to a company of 30 good farmers at Miniota; the 2-year-old Percheron, Wallace, to a com-

pany at Alexander; the Clydesdale stallion, Medalist, to a company at Arco; and the Suffolk Punch, Young Blazer, to Lorimer Bros. & Merriott, of Hamiota. The last named gentlemen also bought from me the great Clydesdale brood mare, Quecu Ethel. One of her foals, with another, were recently sold by Colonel Holloway to Pabst, the Milwaukee brewer, for the handsome sum of \$1,000. These were weanlings and prove her to be an excellent brood mare."

This is the season of the year when western breeders become anxious to pay a visit to Ontario and have a look around among the leading breeders. Such a move is a good one, as it keeps a man posted as to what is being bred and where the good ones are coming from. It is also time to begin looking ahead a little for winners for Winnipeg. Rumor has it that several well-known Shorthorn men have gone east, among them Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy. He is launching out on a new scheme. He is going with the intention of purchasing a car load of young Shorthorns. His idea is not so much to get crackerjacks for exhibition purposes as to secure good serviceable animals, useful on any farm in Manitoba. His idea is to have them on sale at Winnipeg during convention week. Thus those in attendance can have the opportunity of looking them over. The idea contained in this is a right one. The time of the year is a little against it, but we can see no reason why in time this contemplated move should not develop into an annual auction sale or exchange depot, where those in attendance at the conventions can buy, sell or exchange stock. It is an opportunity for all to come together as is not presented at any other time. It is a move this associations should take hold of in some way and encourage.

The sale of stock belonging to J. A. S. McMillan, Brandon, took place there on Jan. 31st, as advertised. Dr. Fisher was the auctioneer. Twenty females and two colts, all registered, were sold, as well as one or two unregistered ones. There was a very large turnout of buyers, who came from points as far apart as Emerson and Moosejaw. The lot were in fair holding condition, which was in favor of the buyers and prices were fairly good for the season. All the mares were assumed to be in foal and should they do well their purchasers will have a chance of owning a lot of well bred colts at a very moderate cost. Lady Lipton, this filly bought by Andrew Elder, pleased us much. Taking them in the order of the catalogue the sale price and purchasers are as follows:—

Princess Sonia (8548), 5 years, \$330, Stephen Benson, Neepawa.
Jenny June (9051), 7 years, \$345, J. Jones, Elkhorn.
Marguerite (8539), 6 years, \$275, S. Beeson, Lillian Macgregor, 4 years, \$280, Thomas Greenwood, Douglas.
Queen Natalie (5669), 13 years, \$165.
Mosette (8232), 7 years, \$340, John Middleton, Cartwright.
Natalie (351), aged, \$165, John McQueen, Carievale.
Carmen Sylva, 5 years, \$350, J. D. Watson, Moose Jaw.
Princess Hamline (8841), \$300, C. Freeman, Elkhorn.
Gracia (2669), 3 years, \$275, John G. Wightman, West Hall.
Gretna (9284), 2 years, \$225, J. D. McGregor, Brandon.
Lady Dee (9272), 2 years, \$295, J. D. Watson.
Ella (7651), 7 years, \$210, L. E. Thomson, Deloraine.
Lady Jaffray (9280), \$200, A. Cameron, Oak Lake.
Lady Lipton (9283), 2 years, \$285, Andrew Elder, Rounthwaite.
Carrie (7649), 8 years, \$205, L. E. Thomson.
Princess Mackay (9286), 2 years, \$185, John McQueen.
Catrina, \$350, D. Black, Carroll.
Baron of Avenel, 1st prize at Brandon, 1901, \$375, T. Perdue, Souris.
Peter the Great, yearling stallion, \$350, J. D. Watson.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.

None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence, Williams & Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the
U.S. & CANADA, CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

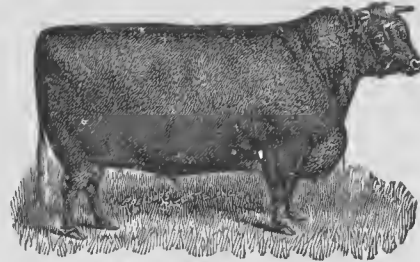
I have for sale a number of young bulls by my stock bull Masterpiece, he is by Grand Sweep (imp.) The elder of these young bulls I exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial, taking second place in strong company. I am also offering a few heifers by Masterpiece and such other bulls as Lord Flossie 22nd, May Duke and Knuckle Duster (imp.) Also Improved Yorkshire boars fit for service, young sows and a fine lot of youngsters, fall litters. Also White Plymouth Rocks.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

Marchmont Herd

Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Swsepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Homs bred Shorthorns bred here.



5 Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. 16 Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (imp.) and "Barrister" (imp.), head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.
(7 miles N. of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



F. W. BROWN, Proprietor

11 Young Shorthorn Bulls from 9 months old up, young Cows and Heifers for sale, the get of that great show bull, Lyndhurst 4th and Spicey Robin. Boars fit for service, sows for breeding. A nice lot of B. P. Rocks on hand, all for sale at lowest prices for the kind of stock offered. Visitors always welcome. Write me and I will meet you at the station and return you there. No business, no harm.



PURVES THOMSON,

PILOT MOUND, MAN.

For Sale—Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdale Mares and Fillies, exceedingly well bred; also very fine entire colts, some grand bull calves, young cows and heifers from Calthness, all ages, mostly dark reds. Prices reasonable.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First fo. Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

F. W. GREEN,
Moosejaw, Assa.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserves puppy at Chicago in 1896. Orders for FOX TERRIERS being now hooked for March and April pups. All dogs eligible for registration.

English Silver Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale.

W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.

MELROSE STOCK FARM.
Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man.

Shorthorns Any person wishing to purchase a young bull fit for service next spring will do well to call on us as we have a good one. Also some young females, all of choice quality and breeding, at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. PAUL & SONS, Killarney, Man.

For Lice
on CattleFLEMING'S
SHEEP DIP

Is an absolute cure. With one application it will relieve the worst cases of mange and scratches.

SEND FOR A TRIAL BOX.

Fleming's Drug Store

BRANDON, MAN.

PRIZE-WINNING

POLAND CHINA
And TAMWORTH Swine

One of the best herds in the Dominion for show and breeding. Show-ring record proves this assertion. Klondyke Gold Dust, 1453, and Hayfield Prids, 9180, this equal of any males East or West, used in this herd. Sows from the noted prize-winners, Manitoba 1st Chief, 1221, Chief Radiant, 99839, Free Trade Sanders and other strains. 40 spring Pigs for this season's trade. If you want a good show pig or a herd header, write. We have just as good as can be found East or West. Give us your order—ws guarantee satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

W. L. TRANN - Crystal City, Man.



WARRIOR 2ND [5076] 4 YRS OLD.

For Sale Young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, 12 to 18 months old, sired by Sittytton Stamp (imp.) and George Bruce. Our herd has taken 47 open herd prizes at every important show ring in Manitoba and was never defeated. Also a few cars of stockers. All stock sold will be delivered freight free at any station as far west as Calgary in April.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS,
CLEARWATER, MAN.

The Gold Standard Herd.



J. A. McGill, in making his "bow" for 1902, wishes to inform all lovers of good stock that he is "still doing business at the old stand." He has a number of very fine long bacon-type Berkshire Sows, bred to three prize-winning boars, and expects a lot of the best spring pigs he has ever had, to be farrowed in March and April, for which he is now booking orders.

Address—J. A. MCGILL - Neepawa, Man.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his land, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray, compiled since Jan. 20th issue:—

Impounded.

Brandon, Man.—One buckskin pony mare, about ten years old, white star on forehead, three white feet, and black stripe down back; also one black pony horse, three years old, white stripe on face, left hind foot white. John M. Allan.

Hamiota, Man.—One red cow, small white spot on forehead, white under belly, white on hind legs, and dehorned. Wm. Wright.

High Bluff, Man.—One small yearling steer, with white spot on forehead. J. B. Howie.

Lost.

Chater, Man.—About Nov. 5th, five cows; three black, numbered 2, 14, 26; two red, numbered 1 and 4. Numbers painted, no horns. Last seen in vicinity of Brandon. Suitable reward for information that will lead to recovery. Allan Leslie.

Hazelcliff, Assa.—About October last, sorrel gelding, with white face and hind feet, mane and tail light color, about 15½ hands, three years, quiet to handle. D. McLeod.

Kildonan, Man.—Bright bay filly, coming four years, hind feet and one front foot white, also white stripe on face; rangy in form; lost since August, 1900. \$15 reward for information leading to her recovery. Jas. Toshack.

Letellier, Man.—One grey mare, four years old. Lost near Rosenfeld. Lut. Schiebe.

Neepawa, Man.—On September 13th, 1901, one very dark brown mare, coming three years old, with mane and tail clipped a year last spring. Reward of \$5 given to anyone giving information leading to the recovery of the same. John R. Hamilton, Box 118.

Saltcoats, Assa.—Since May 1st, one roan steer, one red steer branded H 3 P, also small wire ring in right ears. Reward for recovery. H. F. Partridge & Sons.

Estray.

Bittern Lake, Alta.—Two red heifers, both two years, brands indistinct; heifer, two years, red, brand resembling reversed LB combination on left hip; steer, rising two years, red and white, indistinct brand. A. H. Barnard, 36, 46, 22w4.

Canyon, Alta.—Since about 15th Oct., 1901, yearling steer, red, with white spots. W. F. Brett.

Cochrane, Alta.—Indian cayuse pony, about ten years old, small, bay, white stripe on face, white hind legs, branded 10 on left hip. D. W. Skinner, 2, 23, 3w5.

Cote, Assa.—Cow, black, Polled Angus; steer, two years, black; heifer, two years, red, branded 3T; heifer, two years, brindle. R. S. McKenzie, Indian Agent.

Devil's Lake, Assa.—Steer, red and white, block brand of three letters, two first letters like PI, on right ribs. H. M. Barber.

East End, Assa.—Gelding, about 4 years, dark brown, slim build, make good saddle beast, branded circle over J combination on right hip. D. H. Pollock.

File Hills, Assa.—Since latter part of Oct., horse, two years, black, four white feet, had halter on, brand resembling PD on hind quarter; mare, two years, brown, halter on, no brand; mare, grey, rope around neck, no brand. Luke Battersby, 18, 24, 9w2.

Fish Creek, Alvena P.O., Sask.—Small horse, about five years, bay, white spot on forehead, no brand. Albert Vandal.

Flettwode, Assa.—Since about 20th Dec. last, two yearling heifers, grey, no brands; yearling heifer, red and white roan, no brand; yearling heifer, dark red and white, no brand; heifer calf, red, hand fed. R. B. Warner.

Glen Adelaide, Assa.—Since August or September, yearling steer, red; heifer. C. F. Christoph, 18, 10, 1w2.

Hazelcliff, Assa.—Heifer, about two years, roan, no brand; heifer, about three years, red and white, short horns, white spot on forehead, branded P across E. J. S. Lee.

Kinistino, Sask.—Yearling heifer, black, branded O on left hip. R. Bowyer.

Lacombe, Alta.—Bay colt, branded half circle over double J on left stifle. H. Simpson.

Lacombe, Alta.—Steer, two years, red, dehorned, no brand. B. F. Allison.

Lacombe, Alta.—Since about 25th Oct. last, yearling steer, red, no brand. J. W. Lundy.

Lacombe, Alta.—Since about 15th Nov. last, yearling steer, roan, dehorned, no brand. George Hand.

Lacombe, Alta.—Heifer, 2½ years, red and white, branded O with two small loops or lugs on top, on left hip. A. C. Cannon, S.E. 10, 41, 27w4.

Longlakton, Assa.—Since about June last, cow, about twelve years, red and white, white face, white legs, horns off, branded long bar over running VNL. John Fitzpatrick, 28, 21, 21w2.

Medicine Hat, Assa.—Since last summer, mare, ten years, black, star on forehead, left hind foot white, no brand, weak across kidneys and slightly foundered. R. Rutherford.

Medicine Hat, Assa.—Since July last, gelding pony, four years, bay, white face, wall-eyed, white spot on side, four white feet, no brand. John Devine.

McDonald Hills, Assa.—Cow, young, white and red, wide white stripe between horns, no brand; roan heifer calf at foot; cow, young, red, right ear cut in length, no brand; red calf at foot. Pealapa Bros.

Melfort, Sask.—Heifer, rising two years, light roan, very quiet and tractable, no brand. Reginald Beatty.

Olds, Alta.—Since about 15th November last, yearling steer, red, indistinct brand on right ribs. Alex. Beaton.

Prince Albert, Sask.—Steer, rising three years, red, white spot on forehead, white underneath, ears frozen off, no brand. Wm. Young, Royal School District.

Red Deer Hill, Sask.—Yearling horse colt, sorrel, white on forehead, no brand. Alex. L. McNabb, S.E. 12, 46, 27w2.

Waghorn, Alta.—Steer, two or three years, speckled, red neck, no brand. J. Burgess, 28, 39, 28w4.

Walsh, Assa.—Since July last, mare, black, white star on forehead, near hind foot white, no brand. Robert Rutherford, Many Island Lake.

Whitewood, Assa.—Heifer, about three years, red, hole in ear, no brand; yearling steer, light red and white. H. F. Procter.

Yorkton, Assa.—Steer, two years, white, no brand; steer, two years, red and white, no brand. Francis Paterson, 20, 26, 4w2.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an old East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparation and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.



Any Spavin Cured in an Hour

It will be costly to doubt this because we have the proof and there's no cost if Fleming's Spavin Cure ever fails. One 45-minute application is usually all required to cure the spavins that others can't cure. Ringbone, Splint, Curb, etc., just as easy. Our FREE BOOK will be worth dollars to you.

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Fistula and Poll Evil Cured in 15 to 30 Days.

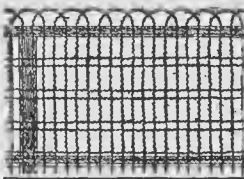
Not one failure in the two years. Cures in half the ordinary time. Cures easily the cases nothing else can cure. Simple, humane and sure. No cure, no pay. Write today for circular about Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure.

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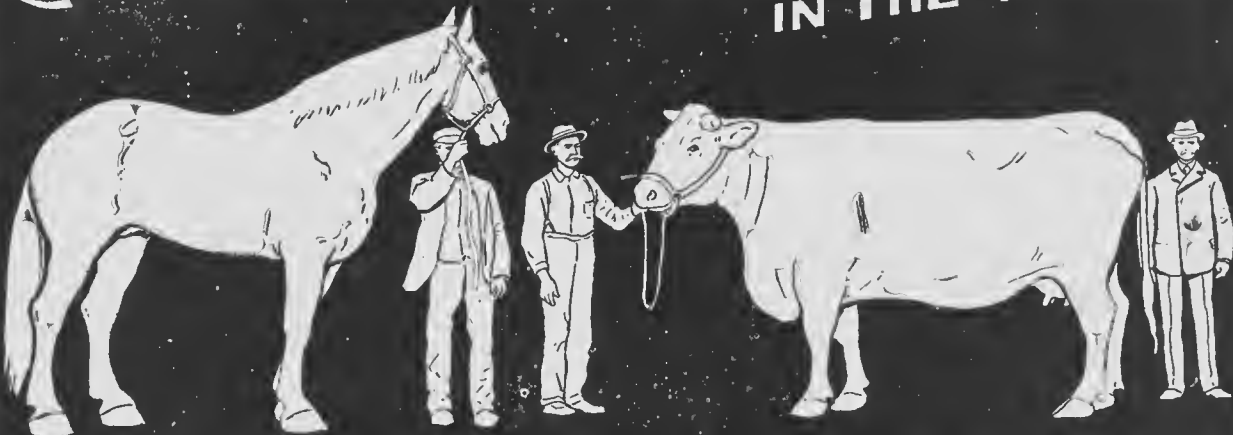


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LARGEST HORSE AND COW IN THE WORLD.



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FROM A WELL KNOWN CATTLE BREEDER.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—I have used "International Stock Food" on my farm for years, and can say that I have found it to be a valuable Food for all kinds of stock. I have used it on my Angus cattle with great results. It not only helps them to put on flesh, but keeps their system in fine condition, making them able to consume a greater amount of Food with greater gains. As for cattle, I have never fed anything that gave me greater returns for the amount invested than this Food has done. It also gave me extraordinary results in conditioning my hogs for the sale ring. Breeders told me that I must have the art of feeding down pretty fine, and I told them I used "International Stock Food." I cannot recommend it too highly to any farmer or breeder, as I have received great benefit from it on Cattle, Horses or Hogs, and would not be without it. At the present time we are feeding it to our fifty head of Angus cattle that we are fitting for sale.

Respectfully yours,

W. S. KARNAGHAN.

Breeder of Pure-Bred Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Poland China Hogs.

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1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of our finely illustrated Book for reference. The information is practical and the book is Absolutely Free. We will give you \$14.00 worth of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" if Book is not exactly as represented. We Won the Highest Medal at Paris in 1900.

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SILVER PINE HEALING OIL, ETC.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Lump on Shoulder.

Cottonwood, Assa.: "Colt, rising 4 years, has hard lump (size of an egg), is deep in the skin close to the point of shoulder. It is loose, no heat, pain, or lameness with it. Have been using Eiliman's embrocation on it, but does not seem to affect it. Colt has not been in harness for over four months and only noticed the lump lately."

Answer.—This is probably a deep-seated abscess in one of the lymphatic glands of the shoulder. They usually have to be lanced or excised (cut out). Try the following liniment: Liq. ammonia one ounce, turpentine one ounce, olive oil two ounces. Shake well together and rub in a little every day for three or four days. This may cause the abscess to "point" or come to a head, when it should be lanced and the cavity washed out with an antiseptic solution, injected with a syringe. Should the liniment fail to make a change in the swelling you had better ask a veterinarian to operate.

Laminitis.

G. B., Kenlis, Assa.: "Mare is very stiff, can scarcely move her feet from the ground when hacking her from stall. Will not exercise herself unless compelled to. Been affected a little over a month and seems in continual pain. Acts a little like rheumatism or chill founder."

Answer.—The mare is suffering from laminitis, or inflammation of the sensitive laminae which unite the hoof to the parts within. You should poultice her feet for a day or two until the hoof is well softened, and then with rasp and shoeing knife, level the wall and pare out the sole as thin as possible without drawing blood. Then apply a flat wide shoe with tar and oakum next the sole, retained in place by a leather sole. Any good blacksmith can apply it and pare the feet for you. Then apply the following blister to the coronet (the part just above the hoof):—Cantharides two drachms, lard ten drachms. Mix. Clip off the hair and rub in for ten minutes. Next day wash off the blister and smear the part with lard. Have her stand on an earth floor.

Eats Sods.

A Subscriber, Otter, Man.: "A five-year-old horse eats the sod out of the stable. I would like to know the cause and also the cure."

Answer.—This bad habit is supposed by some authorities to be a sign that the horse is suffering from the want of something his system craves for, such as salt, while others think it merely a habit like cribbing, engendered by confinement and idleness. We do not pretend to settle the question, but as the habit can do no good to the horse and may do him serious harm by causing "sand" colic, would advise you to board up the sods where he eats them and thus confine his appetite to the more nutritious food.

Enlargement of Sub-Maxillary Glands.

Subscriber, Fletwode, Assa.: "I have a 2-year-old steer with a lump between his lower jaws about six inches long and about two inches deep. It is loose and seems to be connected to his tongue. He feeds fairly well, but slobbers a lot when he is chewing his cud. He doesn't seem to be failing in condition. I used Fleming's lump jaw cure on him. It has taken down the lump considerably, but it does not seem to have helped the steer any."

Answer.—It is not likely that you will be able to reduce the swelling by external applications and a surgical operation may be required to remove it. But as the enlargement does not appear to be affecting the steer's health and is probably nothing more serious than a local disease, would it not be better to feed him for the butcher and kill him as soon as he is in condition?

Cause of Death—Out of Sorts.

New Subscriber, Vegreville, Alta.: "I. We lost a valuable horse about two weeks ago. He refused his oats the first morning, two days after seemed all right, started to Edmonton, which is 100 miles from here. At noon the horse refused his feed and was very backward in pulling the empty wagon. He gradually got worse, would wobble on his hind legs and did not lie down till he had to from weakness. His legs swelled up.

One hind leg in particular, and discharged thick yellow matter. Seemed to have a very high fever, pulse up to 90, he died in considerable pain. 2. Also have a mare 7 months in foal, she was also taken sick. The symptoms seem to be somewhat alike. She went off her feed the first day, refusing to eat her oats. Seems to be sleepy all the time. Her udder has considerable fever and her right hind leg is swollen at the joint, her pulse is up to 61 at present. She does not seem to have any life. Her manure is soft enough, but there seems to be quite a lot of slime on it this a.m. I noticed quite a lot of slime that did not come entirely through her. I may mention the mare kicked the bar down between her and the other horse and I thought she might have hurt her hind leg that way. I also may mention that her gums are a pale color and her heart beats are very loud. Also have another mare that seems the same way, only not so bad."

Answer.—1. This horse appears to have been suffering from heart disease and to have died from embolism of the iliac arteries. But as you don't give the duration of his sickness there is some uncertainty about it.

2. The mare is badly out of sorts and will require careful treatment to get her right. Part of your trouble may be due to your horses not being acclimatized. It is quite usual for imported horses to be more or less delicate and subject to sickness for some time after reaching this country. Some of these troubles are connected with the digestive system, the prairie hay not infrequently being the cause. This wild hay being made from native grasses of many varieties, some of which, such as "fox tail," are distinctly injurious to horses, it follows that care should be taken to feed only hay that is reasonably free from noxious varieties of grasses. The water, too, in some parts of the country is strongly impregnated with mineral matters, usually salts of magnesium, sodium and calcium, constituting the so-called "alkali" water. People are often found watering their stock habitually with water they would consider unfit to drink themselves, and doubtless many obscure ailments of horses and cattle might be traced to these causes. You should examine carefully all the conditions affecting your horses, food, water, stabling, exercise, etc., and where you see anything at fault, make it right. For this sick mare, get the following powders and give her one three times a day. Powdered bicarbonate of potash three drachms, digitalis leaves twenty grains, nux vomica half a drachm. For one powder. Make twenty. Give one in the feed three times a day.

Infection of Glanders.

A. S. Fyland, Findlay, Man.: "Last summer I had a mare that was coughing and discharging quite freely from the nose. Not knowing what it was I used her for raking a good part of my hay, also for bunching it up, and it was stacked right after. Some time after the mare was killed for glanders. Will you please tell me if there is any danger of feeding that hay to other horses and if the germs in the hay are likely to be alive now or to revive in the spring?"

Answer.—The germs (bacilli) of glanders have but little vitality outside the animal body or the artificial conditions of the laboratory. Direct sunlight soon kills them, simple desiccation or drying destroys their vitality in one week, and even under favorable conditions of darkness and moisture they have been found to remain virulent for only three months. It would be quite impossible for any germs which might fall upon the grass in the process of haying to retain their virulence and cause infection in horses eating the hay afterwards. So there is no danger in using the hay you speak of.

Chronic Kidney Disease.

To A. Z. N., Manor, Assa.—Take of powdered digitalis leaves one ounce, powdered boric acid nine ounces. Mix and divide into twenty-four powders. Give a powder in the feed night and morning. Do not feed too much hay or grain. Exercise every day. Some flaxseed tea as a drink would be good for them, and with a little coaxing they might be induced to drink it.

Out of Sorts—Condition Powders

F. J. D., Hillesden, Assa.: "I. A horse, 13 years old, is very unthrifty and out of condition, swelling at the sheath, hair dry and standing up. I had his teeth filed by a V.S. about two weeks ago, still he is not improving. I feed him three gallons of oat and wheat chop mixed with a cup of flax-meal, salt regular, also a good size swede or white carrots every day, plenty of good hay and oat straw at times for a change. Never stops eating if there is anything within reach. Kindly let me know what to do for him. 2. Let me know how to make a good condition powder to feed in the spring and fall of the year."

Answer.—1. Try the santonin treatment for worms prescribed for another case in this issue, and follow it up with the tonic medicine. You are probably overfeeding your horse with hay. A ravenous eater like this will, if permitted, eat far more hay than is good for him, overloading his digestive organs, which then do not perform their functions properly. One pound of hay for each hundred pounds weight of horse is the average daily ration for a horse at work, and in idleness a horse should get a little less.

2. Take of ground gentian one pound, sulphate of soda one pound, sulphate of iron four ounces, nitrate of potash four ounces, ginger four ounces. To be finely powdered and well mixed. Dose—a tablespoonful two or three times daily.



Wisconsin Horse and Cattle Food.

A TRUE APPETIZER, TONIC AND STOMACHIC.
—THE BEST DIGESTIVE AGENT KNOWN.

WISCONSIN FOOD is not only a food in itself, but it aids in the digestion and assimilation of the ordinary diet.

WISCONSIN FOOD given regularly to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry will effect a saving of 25 per cent. in feed. A trial will prove that three-quarters hay, oats, roots, chops and other feed with daily use of Wisconsin Food will give better results than full diet.

WISCONSIN FOOD is put up in 5lb. packages only.

WISCONSIN FOOD will bring stall fed cattle into marketable condition quickly, and give them bottom for long railway and ocean trips. For bringing Horses into condition it has no equal; for Milch Cows it will greatly increase the flow of milk.

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Are distributing Agents for Western Canada.

WISCONSIN HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD can also be had from any Wholesale Grocer or Feed Merchant in Winnipeg and from all Retail Druggists and Feed men in the country.



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Get the best when you are buying. Perfection brand are the best. They are HAND-STUFFED and HAND-SEWN. They are stuffed with long straw, not short stuff cut up and fed in through a machine. They do not break in the throat because our solid long straw throats will not break. Try a pair of these. Black leather rims and backs, russet leather face. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sent express prepaid to any address in Manitoba for \$4.75 per pair; Assa. and Sask., for \$5.00 per pair; Alberta for \$5.25 per pair.

There is more for your money in this collar than any other on the market.

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Read what the great English importer, Mr. M. G. Rich, Bath Bridge, Tetsbury, Gloucestershire, Eng., and owner of 1,000 acres of land, writes:

BATH BRIDGE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENG.,
August 9th, 1901.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, O.

Gentlemen,—Where can I get Dr. Hess' Stock Food in England? In my travels in America I find it in many stables and highly recommended by my friends.

Yours respectfully,

M. G. RICH.

P.S.—I farm nearly 1,000 acres.

Dr. Hess' Stock Food is not a stimulant but a tonic. It expels worms, cleanses the blood and system generally; calls into healthy action every organ of the animal body; allows no food to pass off undigested. It pays to feed it as a health promoter and as a flesh and milk producer.

7-lb. Sack	- \$0.65	50-lb. Sack	- \$3.75
12 "	- 1.00	100 "	- 7.00
25 "	- 2.00		

Every Package Guaranteed.

If your dealer can't supply you, send your order to

THE GREIG MFG. CO., W. R. Rowan, Manager.

P. O. BOX 603, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FREE! Dr. Hess' new scientific veterinary work giving the symptoms and latest treatment on stock diseases, will be mailed you for the asking. Address, Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.

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Pure Bred Stallions of all kinds, also Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Have one hundred Work Horses ready for shipment. Will sell any number. Write for full information at once for spring delivery.

PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T.

Post Parturia Paralysis.

Subscriber, Millerville, Alta.: "A mare, about 12 years old, having previously raised five colts, foaled on the prairie last August. What appeared to be paralysis of the hind quarters set in and mare was unable to get on her feet for several days, and it was weeks before she could get around properly. A month ago mare and colt were both doing well, but since then the same trouble has come on again, the mare having little control over her hind legs. She walks on the heels of her front feet and drags hind legs unsteadily after her. Have weaned colt, and am feeding mare as much hay and green feed as she will eat, also boiled oats mixed with dry bran twice a day. I keep her in a loose box and let her out to water twice daily, thinking that the walk to water (30 yards), which she manages with difficulty, may be good for her. Mare is in poor condition, but has good appetite. I have given a dose of saltpetre without effect and also rubbed in mustard on her back over the kidneys on what appears to be the strained part. I imagine that the mare strained some nerve centre in the lumbar region of spine when foaling. She was in splendid condition at time of foaling. Is this so? and what would you advise me to do? Do you think she is likely to get over it with good care?"

Answer.—It is not uncommon for mares to exhibit signs of partial paralysis after foaling, and the cause is supposed to be injury to the nerves of the pelvic region during the act of parturition. Recovery is the rule in such cases, though sometimes improvement is slow, but it is unusual to have any recurrence of the condition. Consequently the case of your mare is rather puzzling, and may be accounted for by the supposition that some other cause has been at work, possibly a fresh injury to the back or loins. We advise you to give her the following medicine: Iodide of potassium two ounces, fluid extract of nux vomica two ounces, water to make an eight ounce mixture. Dose—one tablespoonful twice a day. This may be given from a bottle with a little water, or perhaps she will take it in her feed. If improvement follows the first bottle, give her another.

Malarial Fever.

Peter Wunder, Assa.: "A 3-year-old mare took sick about three months ago and though she ate and drank heartily soon ran down so that she could hardly walk. She seemed to recover and I put her to light work. She took sick again, but seemed much worse. She breathed very fast, sweat a good deal and lay down frequently. She died in about a week. Several of my horses have died this way. Is it contagious? I have lost some 15 or 20 horses this way. Are the horses at work more liable to take it than those running on the grass? What is the cause?"

Answer.—You have been having bad luck with your horses and will continue to do so unless you can change your pasture and avoid feeding swamp hay or grass. Your horses have been dying from malarial or "swamp" fever, a disease which appears to be contracted from infected swamp grass or water. It is not contagious in the ordinary sense, that is, a diseased horse does not give the disease directly to a healthy one, but where the horses on a farm are exposed to the same cause, whether in the feed or water, it is to be expected that many of them will contract the disease.

Sinus on Hock.

J. W. W., Hartney, Man.: "A four-year-old horse has a running sore at one hock joint. Early in the winter he took distemper, was driven a distance, warmed up and allowed to cool off. A day or two afterwards he swelled in the head and neck, the swelling went to his belly and then to his hind legs. He was unable to get on to his feet without help. The swelling settled in one hind leg and broke at the hock joint, it has been running a good while now, but does not seem to be getting any better. The V.S. gave a blister, but it is no better. What is the cause and cure?"

Answer.—The sore should be probed to find out its direction and extent, laid open with a knife, and then scraped with a sharp spoon-like instrument (curette) to remove dead and diseased tissue. After this wash it with an antiseptic lotion, sprinkle with iodoform and dress with iodoform gauze.

Should this appear too formidable for you to undertake you might inject the sore with formalin solution 1 per cent. Be sure that this reaches the bottom of the sinus and retain it there for a couple of minutes by closing the orifice with your thumb. Inject it twice a day for three days and then use carbolic solution 3 per cent. instead.

Poor and Old.

Subscriber, Indian Head, Assa.: "I have a horse aged, he keeps very poor and coat is ragged and comes off, at a distance he looks as though he had been rolling in mud. He eats well, gets oat chop twice a day with oat straw, hide is loose, dung very coarse, his teeth were seen to last spring, gets string-bait when standing in the stable."

Answer.—You should have this horse's teeth examined again and defects remedied. The coarseness of the dung proves that he is only half masticating his food, and his digestive organs consequently can only get half the nutriment out of it.

Nasal Discharge.

P. S., Saltcoats, Assa.: "Horse, four years old, has yellow discharge from one nostril, accompanied by heavy breathing, breath smells very bad and nasal glands appear to

be swollen. His condition and appetite are good."

Answer.—You should isolate this horse at once as there is a possibility that he has glanders, and until you ascertain what is the matter with him, you should not expose other horses to infection. This may be an ulcerated tooth, the discharge from which is finding its way from the maxillary sinus into the nostril, but at the age of your horse, ulcerated teeth are not frequently observed. His condition and appetite, too, indicate that there is not much the matter with his teeth. We would advise you to consult an experienced veterinarian who could examine the horse, and if necessary apply the mallein test.

Oedema.

A Subscriber, Cartwright, Man.: "I have a mare that had a foal two years ago last spring. After I took the colt off her in the fall and put her in the stable she took a swelling along the milk vein on one side. I found that when I gave her exercise the swelling went down. I also gave a little medicine for the blood and soft feed and controlled the swelling till spring. Sometimes a little matter would come out of her teats. When she got on the grass the swelling went away, but it has returned again this winter. When I press it with the finger a hole will remain for some time. What is the matter with her and what can I do for her?"

Answer.—This is not a dangerous disease and your mare will probably recover in a short time with simple treatment. The cause of the trouble is a sluggish circulation. You should exercise the mare every day, feed her lightly, and twice a day give her one of the following powders in her feed:—Powdered digitalis leaves twenty grains, bicarbonate of potash three drachms. Rub the swelling well with the following liniment twice a day:—Oil of origanum half an ounce, camphor liniment three ounces, olive oil four ounces. Mix.

Iodide Treatment of Lumpy Jaw

John Hoyle, Pincher Creek, Alta.: "Is it necessary to do anything more to a heifer after the iodide of potassium has made her run at the nose. The lump is on the right side and partly under the lower jaw."

Answer.—It is advised to stop the administration of the iodide when the symptoms mentioned above are observed. A dose of salts is then given, one pound is an average dose, and a few days afterwards the iodide is resumed.

Intestinal Worms—Abortion.

Subscriber, Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "A large Clyde mare lost her colt some time ago and has not got into real good order since. She is keen and full of life when on the road, but sweats easily. Hair is not right, and she does not put on flesh as she ought to; is itchy around the tail. There is no apparent injury as a result of losing the colt. 1. How can I get her into good hard flesh? 2. If I breed her next season, how can I keep her from slipping her colt again? 3. A yearling bull is in poor shape, skin is tight and hair rough, has poor appetite. What will sharpen up his appetite and improve his condition?"

Answer.—1. This mare appears to be suffering from worms. Give her half an ounce of santonine in a small bran mash every second night until three doses have been given. Then starve her for twelve hours and administer a physic ball. Barbadoes aloes eight drachms, ginger one drachm, soft soap sufficient to make a ball. When this has operated on her bowels put her on her usual diet and give the following:—Exsiccated sulphate of iron two ounces, nux vomica four ounces, bicarbonate of potash half a pound, ginger two ounces. To be finely powdered and well mixed. Give a tablespoonful in the feed twice a day.

2. Avoid all known causes of abortion, and if any premonitory symptoms of it are seen, such as dullness, frequent urination, yawning, etc., give two ounces of fluid extract of viburnum prunifolium three times a day until the danger is past. In some cases, where abortion at a certain period seems to be habitual, it is well to begin the administration of this drug a month before the dangerous period, giving it in doses of half an ounce three times a day.

3. Give a cathartic, Epsom salts half a pound, ginger half an ounce, in a pint of warm water. When purgation ceases give twice a day the following:—Gentian half an ounce, soda bicarb. one ounce, ginger two drachms. Give in a pint of water.

Liver Disease.

Arbuthnot Rancho, Gleichen, Alta.: "A few weeks ago a young cow slipped her calf; about four or five days since she was seen to be sick. I gave her a pound of salts

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twice, a quart bottle of linseed oil and enemas of hot water and soap every few hours, which never operated. She lay the most of the time, and moaned or grunted constantly, and now and then strained and cried out as if in great pain, without passing anything, but a very little, a day or two before she died. On opening her the omasum was full of hard dry manure, but was beginning to soften a little, her liver was an unusual size and appearance, on cutting it open it had white spots all through, and on one side it had a dried, crumbly appearance. The gall was very full of a dark inky substance. What was the cause of death and what should have been the treatment?"

Answer.—Your cow had tuberculosis of the liver and no treatment would have been of any benefit to her.

Malarial Fever.

S. A., Ellisboro, Assa.: "I have a mare colt, rising 3 years old, was in the very best of condition up to about the middle of October. She was running in the pasture with the other colts, one night she did not come up to the gate with the others. In the morning I went to see what had happened to her, found her standing in a bluff. I took hold of her to lead her home. She could hardly walk, seemed to be stiff in all her limbs. In a day or two she seemed to get all right in her legs but has been gradually getting thinner ever since in spite of all the feed I can give her. Three weeks ago she stiffened up in her legs again, and is now very thin and weak. Her hair is dry and hidebound and she is barely able to walk out of the stable for a drink. When she walks her hind quarters seem to swing from side to side and her legs lap over each other. She eats and drinks fairly well. I am feeding her boiled barley, bran and a little hard oats, hay and sheaf oats. A neighbor of mine lost a fine 8-year-old mare last summer with something of the same kind."

Answer.—This is apparently a case of malarial or "swamp" fever and your colt has about reached the stage from which there is no recovery. We would not advise you to spend any money in treating her, as she is almost sure to die. The disease is not contagious.

Probably Disease of the Lungs the Cause.

Subscriber, Saskatoon, Sask.: "A fine mare, 4 years old, Monday evening, was playing and feeling in the best of heart, Tuesday morning was dull and a little stiff, Wednesday still dull and stiff, but not in pain. The same on Thursday and Friday. Would eat nothing, gave her some oil, Saturday afternoon she breathed a little heavily, but apparently in no pain, a rumbling noise opposite kidneys, and eye bright. She died very suddenly in the afternoon. I opened her and found nothing in her stomach but a little sour bran that she took on Monday, a little water and wind in the entrails. She was very fat and was kept in a very warm stable, was well fed and had regular exercise. Blood was black and thick. After she died hair would rub off easily."

Answer.—The symptoms pointed to the lungs as the seat of trouble, and the black thick blood found at the postmortem indicated death from asphyxia, such as would take place in a fatal case of pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs), but as you do not appear to have examined the lungs or heart it is difficult to say definitely whether this were the cause or not. Pneumonia is treated by hot applications to the sides, and internal remedies of a stimulating nature. Careful nursing and attention to the ventilation of the stable are very necessary to success.

Cut Teat.

Subscriber, Deerwood: "Cow got teat cut on wire fence last fall. I let her go dry a month ago, but the milk keeps running from the cut. What can I do to dry it up? The cut is at the top of the teat."

Answer.—These are difficult to heal while the cow is in milk, as the milk flows through the wound and keeps it open, but if you follow the directions given below you should get it healed up all right. Provide yourself with a surgeon's needle a piece of silkworm gut, a few antiseptic tablets, a sharp knife, a little iodoform and some collodion. Milk the cow dry, lay her down on her side and tie her so that you can work at her without danger. Wash the teat and neighboring part of the udder with soap and water, then soak the wound well with antiseptic solution, made by dissolving a tablet in a pint of warm water. When the wound is perfectly clean, take the knife and pare off the edges of the wound, removing a thin layer the whole depth of the skin. This, of course, will make the wound larger, but it converts it from an old into a fresh wound. Keep bathing it with the antiseptic until it stops bleeding, then sprinkle it with the iodoform, and stitch it together, putting in one or more stitches, but tying each one separately. Now dry the wound carefully with a little clean lint and pour a little of the collodion over it. This will dry immediately and form a protecting varnish over the wound, excluding the air and dirt. As soon as one layer of collodion is dry pour on another, and so on until you have a good thick coat. Now release the cow, and when next you milk her, use a milking tube for that teat for a few days, until the wound is healed. Always clean the tube after using it and boil it before passing it, to kill any germs.

Stomach Worms.

J. M., Spy Hill, Assa.: "Horse, 8 years old, weight 1,300 at present, keeps very thin and rough in his hair. Feels good and always

ready for work, but when driven about eight miles gets very gaunt. Had teeth examined by V.S., they are all right. I feed him plenty of good hay, have got good water, give him two gallons dry oats and 1½ of boiled feed per day, works every day. Have used 'International Stock Food' without effect. Thought it might be worms, but he does not show any signs."

Answer.—Would advise you to treat your horse for stomach worms. Get one ounce of santonine, divide it into three doses and give one in a bran mash every second night. When you have given the last powder, empty the manger of hay and let the horse starve till morning, when a physic ball should be given.

Septic Condition of Womb.

H. A., Sidney, Man.: "A cow calved about two weeks ago, but has not cleaned. I had it taken away, but she is not doing well and now gives off a very bad smell. I gave her a dose of salts, but it has done her no good. What can I do for her?"

Answer.—The womb should be washed out daily with two gallons of warm water in which is dissolved two tablespoonfuls of creolin. This requires the use of an enema syringe with a long rubber tube, the end of which is carried into the womb by the hand (coiled). The following prescription will assist in restoring the womb to a healthy condition, but is not likely to be successful without the local treatment as well:—Powdered ergot of rye half an ounce, salol two drachms. To be shaken up in a bottle of water and given once a day for a week.

Suppuration in the Horn Core.

Novice, Hamiota, Man.: "I have a 2-year-old cow that has been deborned lately. One horn stub runs considerable corruption, what can I do for it?"

Answer.—This may become serious, as the cavity in the horn core communicates with the frontal sinus of the head. Wash out the cavity with peroxide of hydrogen injected with a syringe until it ceases to foam. Then inject a little iodoform dissolved in ether. Apply a little antiseptic gauze over the wound and bandage it.

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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

No Name.

We have received a query from Subscriber, Assa., about herding cattle, but no name is given. We cannot answer such enquiries. The name must be given.

Damages to Horses—Part Payment under Contract.

New Subscriber, Condie, Assa.: "1. Is a person liable for damages done to horses at this time of the year, for eating too much wheat? They came around his granary when he was away and by kicking or some means they knocked out a small knot, which let the wheat out. 2. Is an unaccepted cheque legal payment? Is it sufficient to bind a bargain between two parties?"

Answer.—1. No. 2. Yes, if it was taken at the time as part payment and afterwards accepted.

Dogs Worrying Cattle.

Enquirer, High River, Alta.: "I have a quarrel with my neighbor about setting his dogs on my cattle as soon as they come on his unfenced land. Has he a right to do so? If he does it, have I a right to shoot his dogs when I find them running my cattle on the open prairie? I have told him I would shoot them whenever I found them doing it. I am sure he has caused one cow to slip her calf. I won't stand it. If I have no right to shoot, what action can I take against his dogs? We have no herd law in Southern Alberta that I am aware of."

Answer.—Any person may kill any dog in the act of pursuing, worrying or destroying cattle, horses, sheep, pigs or poultry elsewhere than on the enclosed land occupied by the owner of such dog.

Rights of Mortgagee.

X. Y. Z., Foxwarren, Man.: "A, some years since, bought a threshing outfit from C, but before this had mortgaged his farm to B. Well, after A had run the outfit a couple of seasons and had not paid anything, C took it back again and got a judgment against A's farm. Now A is leaving the farm, and what I want to know is this, can either A, B or C rent the farm to anyone, or can C force B to sell his mortgage to him, or can B keep the mortgage going until he likes to foreclose?"

Answer.—The holder of the mortgage (B) cannot be compelled to take action, on his mortgage, save when the same becomes due and then only at the instance of the borrower (C) by suit to redeem. C can rent subject to the mortgage.

Fence Between Adjoining Owners.

Subscriber, Alta.: "A bought C. P. R. section between A and B's homesteads. A is going to fence the section for his own convenience for pasture. Can A make B pay for half of the fence running along B's homestead if B has no use for it?"

Answer.—Only when the other makes any cross fences.

Damage by Reason of Accident

Old Sailor, Rapid City, Man.: "One of the pitchers with a threshing outfit, in helping to get the flame-plate out of the combustion chamber of the engine, to renew the safety plug, which had been burnt out, and using the crowbar for the purpose, with the fire-door as a fulcrum, accidentally broke a piece off the said door, for which at the end of the season he was stopped \$5 out of his wages. 1. Is that legal? 2. If not, what remedy has the man got, he having offered to get the said door repaired, but was refused by the owner?"

Answer.—It would depend pretty much upon the evidence submitted in a suit for wages, what view the court would take. We are inclined to think that if it were established that it was a pure accident and an effort had been made to do the repairs the court would allow full wages.

Lien Note.

Subscriber, Broadview, Assa.: "Kindly inform me if a registered lien note has to be re-registered every year? If not, how long will the first registration hold good after the

note has fallen due? Does any payment on account affect the registration? Can I repossess a horse sold on lien and which is registered, if note is one or two years overdue?"

Answer.—Lien note must be registered within 30 days of sale and renewal of registration within 30 days next preceding the expiration of two years from date of registration, in accordance with Ordinance, Cap. 44, of the Revised Statutes, and so on, every two years. Any payment on account has nothing to do with registration, save as to the statement of the true indebtedness. You can repossess yourself of the animal in accordance with terms of note.

Religion in School House on Sunday.

Subscriber, Brandon, Man.: "1. When rural school district is formed, can the ratepayers pass a by-law to give all religious denominations the right to hold public worship in the school every Sunday? 2. Can the trustees pass such a by-law? 3. If two trustees give their consent to allow religious services in the school on Sunday, can one ratepayer object to and prevent such services being held?"

Answer.—The school act is silent with respect to the use of a school building on Sundays. It is a matter for the trustees to determine. Trustees can only act in such matters by resolution.

Public Health.

Subscriber, Clarkleigh, Man.: "There is no municipal council in this district, but there is an organized school district. A contagious disease has broken out. If two of the trustees wish to use the school funds to pay expenses for quarantining, can they legally do so? or are they liable to the ratepayers? If liable, is the third trustee, who is chairman and strongly objects, equally liable with the other two? If not, what course should he take?"

Answer.—You had better write direct to the government, and you will be advised what should be done under the circumstances.

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The present factory is only a nucleus of what it will be in the near future, as, in order to keep up with the demand, it should double its capacity every two years, and those who get stock now will be on the ground floor.

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Province of _____ hereby make application for _____

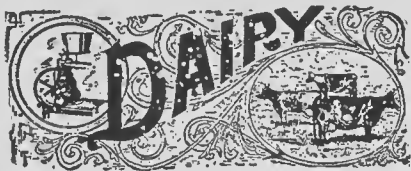
Shares of Stock of \$20.00 each, in **The Brandon Binder Twine Company, Limited**, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of Two Dollars per share on allotment, and the balance when and as called for by the Directors of the Company.

And I authorize you to register me as the holder of the shares allotted to me.

Witness my hand and seal.

Dated at _____
this _____ day of _____ 190 _____
Signature.

Witness _____
P.O.



A Pointer on the Importance of Testing the Herd.

An old farmer once said to the editor of a paper: "Why on earth do you keep firing away at us about testing our cows and keeping a record?"

"Well," was the reply, "because we see what a lot of money is wasted by you and other men in keeping cows that you know scarcely anything about."

To this he gave a contemptuous snort and said: "What nonsense! Do you suppose a man can live with a cow for two or three years and not have a good judgment as to whether she is a profitable cow or not?"

The reply was: "We not only suppose, but we know that hundreds and thousands of such farmers and such instances exist."

He further asked if the editor of the paper supposed that a man could go into a farmer's barn yard and pick out his best cow and the farmer not know whether she was that kind of a cow or not?

He was told: "We think we can do that very thing in your own herd; we can pick out cows which you greatly under-value as to their merit as compared with some other cows in your herd, and could find others which you greatly over-value."

A year or more after that conversation ensued a son of this farmer, who had been a short-course student at an agricultural college, concluded to test his father's herd by the scales and the Babcock test. He first took his father's judgment as to which were the best cows. A record of the pounds of milk for six months was kept, together with the test for butter fat once each week.

The test showed that there were six cows in the herd which his father thought were below par, which made from 50 to 120 pounds of butter each more than six of the cows he thought were the very best. The test was a revelation to the father, and he has had nothing to say against testing cows since. This incident shows how valuable it was to this man that he had a good, bright boy who had taken a little valuable knowledge in this particular. It would be a grand thing if many other farmers would serve themselves in the same way by sending their sons to the short-course or dairy school.

A New Dairy Company.

For some years the National Creamery Co. has been doing a capital business on Logan avenue in Winnipeg. The cream is all shipped in by rail from country points, and in the flush of the season as high as 2,000 lbs. were made per day. A change has recently been made in the company, and it will be known hereafter as the National Creamery and Produce Co., Ltd. Believing that a much larger business could be done in shipping the cream by rail, the new company have secured the premises recently vacated by the Northwest Laundry Co., next to the Granite rink, on Hargrave street, and will fit them up in the most modern way for handling large quantities of cream and butter. With all the railways centering as they do in Winnipeg the opportunity is presented to concentrate a large amount of cream in one central factory. The unusually low rates offered by the railways for handling the cream makes this possible.

Concentration seems to be the watchword of the day, and it is proposed to bring in cream quite long distances. The new company promise the best of treatment to those shipping them cream. The officers of the company are James Murray, president; John Aird, 1st vice-president; J. M. Carruthers, 2nd vice-president; J. N. Logan, manager, and A. A. Andrews, secretary-treasurer.

Butter Making at the Antipodes

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture encourages a spirit of emulation among factory butter makers of that province in a substantial manner. At the butter show prizes of the value of \$150, \$60, \$25, and \$15 are offered for competition among dairy factories. The method constitutes a thorough analytical test of the exhibit. The day after the butter is received from the factories (the exhibits requiring to be packed and railed immediately on receipt of a telegram from the department) it is examined and points allotted according to quality at that time. A sample of each is also analyzed by the department's chemist. The butter is weighed and then placed in the Government cool stores. At the end of two months it is re-weighed to see what shrinkage had taken place during that period. Then it is again judged at a later period and points awarded. This course of testing enables the judge to assign correct reasons for any deterioration or inferiority. Each exhibitor is made acquainted with these, and receives a full report on his exhibit with a complete list of the

judges' awards and criticisms on the good and bad points of his butter.

Dairy Work in North Dakota.

Our neighboring State has for the last 20 years been devoting itself almost exclusively to wheat growing. But a change of feeling is rapidly manifesting itself, and a system of mixed farming, with the help of the dual purpose cow, and corn as a rotation crop, is being introduced at several likely points. West of the Missouri river, along the line of the Northern Pacific, about a dozen creameries have been operated during the past year, the product selling well in the States farther west. In the older settled southeastern corner of the State the same method is getting started, but hitherto the whole milk system has mainly been followed. It is expected that cream gathering will find more supporters from this time onward. Professor Kauffman, of the State Experiment Station, is very hopeful of the dairy prospects of the State.

Have a Thermometer.

A correct dairy thermometer is, says C. P. Goodrich, dairy inspector for Wisconsin, indispensable in butter making. It is necessary to know the temperature of the dairy-room, the water, the milk, the cream when ripening, and above all the temperature of the cream at time of churning. No person can correctly guess the temperature every time; therefore, no person can make a uniform quality of butter without using a thermometer at almost every stage of the work, yet a cheap, unreliable thermometer is worse than none.

"The butter fat test alone is not sufficient," says a well-known dairyman, "in arriving at the value of a cow. A cow that tests only three per cent. and gives you forty pounds of milk will give as much butter as a thirty-pound cow testing four per cent. And the one with the greater milk flow gives you so much more skim milk for your calves. In our section we favor the Shorthorn with a milking strain. We have cows of this type that will give us \$30 in factory butter alone, and 6,000 or 7,000 lbs. of skim milk for our stock. These cows, besides all this, will give us calves that, as yearling stockers, will sell for \$13, \$15 and \$20 each. And the cost of raising these calves, aside from the milk used, will not exceed \$5."

The Birtle creamery is for sale.

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

Official Report of State Authorities.
University of Wisconsin—630 lbs per hour; test skim milk... .01
Conn. Agr. College—327 lbs per hour; test skim milk... .02
Ohio State University—Doing good work; test skim milk... .02
Univ. of Tenn.—"Very satisfactory; test skim milk... trace
N. H. Agr. College—"The boys like it; test skim milk... .01
Hatch Experiment Station, Mass.—692 lbs per hour; test skim milk... .02
Kansas State Agr. College—660 lbs per hour; test skim milk... .03
Pennsylvania Agr. College—"Did very good work. It skims very clean."
University of Nebraska—"Runs very light. Doing good work."
Tuskegee, Ala., Industrial Inst.—"The thoroughness of skimming is remarkable."
SHARPLES CO., Chicago, Ill. P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.

W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba.
General Agent.

Brandon Creamery.

We are always open to take any quantity of Cream, as our factory operates every month in the year.

Our large local and western trade enables us to pay higher price, than any other creamery.

We also buy Dairy Butter, Eggs and general Farm Produce.

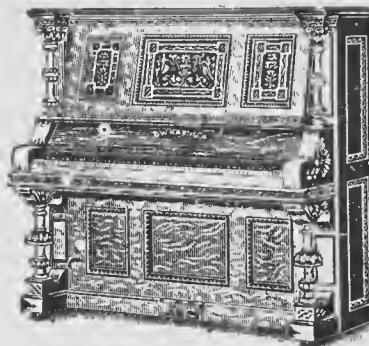
Cash is sent for any lots of Butter, Eggs, etc., sent us on receipt of them. Settlements for cream sent at end of month.

We will be pleased to have you write us for information regarding Creamery or anything you may have to sell.

THE BRANDON CREAMERY & SUPPLY CO., Limited,
A. WHITELEW, Manager.

Pianos and Organs

Sold on Reasonable Terms.



SECOND HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Instruments Tuned and Repaired.
Oils and Needles for all Sewing Machines.
CHAS. GRABAN, Portage la Prairie.



EMPIRE *Easy Running* Cream Separators.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL:

McGregor Man., Dec. 9, 1901.

The Manitoba Cream Separator Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen,—I enclose herewith balance due on my separator. I thank you very much for your extending time of payment. In this I have found you one of the best firms I ever dealt with.

The separator has given good satisfaction, having been run every day for 3½ years and has always more than saved the amount of payments that have been made on it.

Yours truly,
(Signed) F. W. CROSS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

THE MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, LTD.

H. P. HANSEN, Mgr.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

187 Lombard St.

Western Ontario Dairy Convention.

In our last issue we used freely the ideas presented at the Eastern Ontario convention, held at Whitby. Next week another convention was held at Woodstock. In the western and north-western districts of Ontario cream gathering is largely followed, the skim milk being used to raise beef and dairy calves.

"Where you have large dairy herds and plenty of them, it is," said Aaron Wenger, of Ayton, "possibly better to take the whole milk to the factory and have it separated there, but the cream-gathering system fills the bill where the herds are smaller and mixed farming is followed."

Mr. Wenger was the pioneer of the cream-gathering system, and is still in the front.

Principal Archie Smith, of the Western Dairy School, said: "There are factories operated on this system that are making from 2,000 to 3,500 pounds of butter per day. The system is growing all through the northern and western part of the province, because this is the only style of butter factory that is adapted to a section where people are largely engaged in the production of fat stock. Our butter has a fairly good reputation in the English market; but there is room for improvement still. In fact, there is need of constant improvement from day to day, because more butter and of better quality, in constantly being offered on the British market. Russia and Argentina are new and important factors in the supply, and the quality of Siberian butter frequently equals that from this country. But Denmark is our great competitor, and we should have Danish as the standard to which we should constantly strive to attain. What is the difference between the Danish and Canadian standard today?"

"The Danes receive a price for their butter, in excess of that which we receive for ours, equal to the cost of maintaining a Canadian cow during the summer season; that is, if our butter sold at the same price in the English market, pound for pound, as Danish sells for, the increased revenue from a single cow would be sufficient to meet the cost of feeding that cow during the summer season."

"This should not be. There is no reason why we in Canada should not make a butter equal to that produced anywhere else in the world. Indeed, if we go on improving as we have done during the last few years, there is no reason why we should not surpass the greatest of our rivals."

WHAT OUR EXPORT TRADE HAS DONE FOR US.

"We perhaps hardly realize the benefit we receive from the footing already obtained in the English market. But for our export trade the butter sold at home would not bring as high a price as it is now doing. If all the millions of dollars' worth of butter sold in the English market last year had been put up for sale in our home cities and villages the prices of butter generally would have been forced to a level much below that which was maintained. No matter how good the butter made by an individual dairyman in the home dairy may be, you cannot have uniformity of quality by that means. Twenty-five or thirty makers, in as many different home dairies, will have that many different qualities of butter, and it is simply impossible to build up export trade on that basis. True, the price of good home dairy is fairly high at the present time—but why is it high? How is that price kept up? Simply by securing an outlet abroad for the butter made in factories. If all the millions of dollars' worth of butter exported last year had been thrown upon the local market, the price of butter of all kinds would have gone to nothing, and without the factory system it is impossible to keep up this export trade. Where there is a factory, every farmer in the neighborhood of that factory should be a patron. The cost of maintaining the factory system is very much increased where every other farmer along the line

over which cream is hauled manufactures his butter at home. It seems to me that Farmers' Institute speakers, instead of endeavoring to teach people how to make butter at home, would act more wisely, and more in the public interest, in urging general adoption of the factory system.

"To maintain our hold of the English market, three things are absolutely essential: a lightly salted butter, a butter free of excessive moisture, and of uniform quality. These requirements can be met only by the factory system."

THE CHAIN DEPENDS ON THE WEAKEST LINK.

"Even with the factory system the best results will not be attained unless farmers all co-operate together. Each farmer furnishing milk or cream to a creamery must be made to realize a sense of his individual responsibility. If one man furnishes bad-flavored milk or cream he affects the quality of the entire output of the factory. This one indifferent patron may largely undo the work of fifty conscientious ones. The financial returns of a factory depend almost wholly on the quality of the raw material, so that farmers have it largely in their own hands to say just how profitable this joint enterprise shall be."

"One good thing in connection with our creamery system is that factories generally have adopted the system of selling the butter while it is fresh. This is a wise thing to do. The goods are thus put on the market while in the best possible condition, consumers are thereby pleased, and demand is increased."

"I believe the time is coming when there will be more of one-man supervision in creamery matters—a system under which one man will have control of a number of factories. This will prove one of the most effective methods of bringing about a general improvement and more particularly of securing increased uniformity in product."

REACHING THE PATRONS.

Turning once more to the particular kind of creamery first spoken of—the cream-gathering factory—and speaking both of the patron and maker's part in the work, Mr. Smith said: "It is more difficult to reach the patrons of factories conducted under the cream-gathering system than it is to reach the patrons of factories to which home milk is delivered. The patrons in the former case are not only distributed over a wider area, but there are more of them. Possibly one of the most effective means of reaching the patrons of such factories is by the distribution of literature. Agents for separators, who distribute large quantities of literature, and also impart information in conversation, become a valuable educational factor. In this connection I may state that the Western Dairy School is preparing a bulletin which will be ready for distribution in the spring that is intended for the special purpose of furnishing information for the benefit of patrons of these factories."

"To secure the best results under the cream-gathering system, the cream must be delivered sweet at the factories. To this end the cream should be separated from the milk as soon as drawn from the cow; it should be cooled before it is put away, and the cream on hand should be cooled before the fresh cream is added to it. All this means the advisability of the use of a hand separator by each patron."

RICH SKIMMING ADVISED.

"In using hand separators for the skimming of cream for these cream-gathering factories, I advise rich skimming—120 to 130 by the oil test. By doing this there will be less bulk of cream to care for, and it will be possible for the maker to churn at a lower temperature. The question of temperature is a very important one in this connection. Where churning takes place at too high a temperature the result is soft butter, containing too much moisture, it being impossible to work enough of the moisture out without injuring the grain of the butter. There is, too, a very great loss of butter fat in the butter-milk. The great trouble with cream-

What are You Going to Sow?

This Important Question is again to the FRONT.

MIXED FARMING IS PAYING BETTER THAN EVER

GOOD SEEDS AND PURE

ARE WHAT YOU WANT

BRANDON SEED HOUSE

IS THE PLACE TO GET THEM.

OUR SEEDS are grown for THIS COUNTRY. ONE TRIAL will convince you of THEIR EXCELLENCE. OUR INTERESTS ARE YOURS.

The Seed House of Western Canada.

A. E. McKENZIE & CO.,

Write us for Prices.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

WHERE DO YOU COME IN?

When you buy your Separator from the cheapest man in the trade and run it for six months, then commence to tinker and keep on tinkering as long as you have it

Where Do You Come In?

If you buy a machine on the long terms offered by some separator agents—give settlement for it—then you find it can't do the **National's** work,

Where Do You Come In?

Suppose the cheaper man sells you a machine on the guarantee to make it right, and you monkey with it for six months trying to make it do what you want it to do, and you call in the help of the agent and both of you can do nothing with it—BECAUSE IT WAS BUILT TO CATCH THE CHEAP MAN'S TRADE—perhaps you will wonder

Where You Come In.

There is only one way to buy a Separator, and that is on its record, made by a responsible manufacturer. The **National Separator** is made by the **Raymond Mfg. Co.**, manufacturers of the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine, whose name is a household word in Canada, and whose guarantee is a promise of absolute satisfaction. When you buy on character you receive service in quantity and quality, and that's the best place to come in.

JOS. A. MERRICK, P.O. Box 518, WINNIPEG,
GENERAL AGENT FOR MANITOBA AND N.W.T.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Canadian Northern Railway

LAND DEPARTMENT.

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VISIT THE
DAUPHIN
SWAN RIVER
CARROT RIVER
DISTRICTS

TRIBUTARY TO THE
COMPANY'S ROAD.

Lands adapted for Wheat Raising or Mixed Farming. Any kind of a homeseeker can be suited.
Railway Company's land held at from \$3.00 per acre upwards.
Reduced rates for actual settlers. For full particulars write to—

T. A. BURROWS,
Land Commissioner,
Canadian Northern Railway, Winnipeg.

gathering factories is the presence of too much moisture in the butter and lack of keeping quality. These difficulties can be overcome by delivering the cream sweet at the factories. Where, as sometimes happens, the cream is delivered in condition ready for churning, the maker should reduce the temperature and add a little salt, so as to prevent the further development of the ripening tendency.

"I would urge that concrete floors be placed in all factories. I would also advise painting—both inside and out. It is not necessary to buy an expensive paint, and it is not wise to put on white-wash, which is of little use. Mix cement with skim milk or buttermilk, put in any coloring matter you wish, and apply either with a spramotor or brush. I know of no means by which a needed improvement can be made at so little cost. The whole thing can be done for less than \$2."

In answer to a question, Mr. Smith replied that in the Western States they are largely discarding the oil test and using the Babcock test instead for testing the percentage of butter fat in cream.

THE ONE DANGER IN THE SYSTEM.

J. H. Wooley asked if it was really possible for the creamery business to succeed on the cream-gathering system.

J. A. Ruddick said that in his opinion it was quite possible for success to be attained by this system. "In fact," said he, "there are twenty creameries in the Northwest which are being conducted on this system. Indeed, no other plan would be possible in connection with these creameries, because some of the patrons are forty miles from the factory. No difficulty has been experienced in making good butter in these factories. Some of the butter sold from them has been equal in quality, and has brought equal price, with that made in factories conducted on the whole milk system."

"But the climatic conditions are more favorable there, being freer from disease germs than here," said Mr. Wooley.

"No doubt," assented Mr. Ruddick, "and the water supply is also better. Still, as I have stated, the cream-gathering system can be worked with success. It is really easier to deliver cream sweet than it is to deliver milk sweet. The danger in connection with this system is in keeping the cream too long before delivering to the factory. Unless the cream is sweet when deliv-

ered satisfactory results will not be attained."

A MEAN KIND OF FRAUD.

Incidentally, Mr. Wenger mentioned one mean little fraud which is being perpetrated about London. Some farmers in that vicinity are putting up their home dairy prints in parchment paper and labeling it creamery butter and selling it in London from 17 to 18 cents. "This," said Mr. Wenger, "is not a fair thing to do. They are selling an article under a false name, and at a price about 4 cents below the price of the article imitated. All butter should be sold under a fair brand that represents the quality of the product. You can never build up a good reputation or a stable industry by fraud."

We have copied freely from the excellent report of the Toronto Sun, because the subject under discussion is of such importance here in the west that we cannot learn too much of what the best men in the east have to say on the cream-gathering system, its possibilities and dangers.

The directors of the Gladstone Creamery Co. are offering the creamery for sale.

The Crystal City Dairy Association had a most satisfactory season's work last year. At the annual meeting, held January 25th, the secretary's report showed that about \$11,000 worth of butter had been sold and that the patrons had received the most of this money. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Jos. E. Parr; vice-president, R. J. Duncan; directors, J. J. Ring, Frank Bell, U. S. Jory and J. P. Smith; auditor, T. G. Finn. The creamery building has been in poor condition for some time, and it was therefore decided to build a new one.

Make a note of it, when you are leaving home to buy "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of headache, headache, stitches. Avoid everything said to be just as good. Get the genuine made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. (Adv.)

156 POPULAR SONGS With Words and Music complete. Neatly printed and bound in one volume. A grand collection of Musical Gems, sentimental, pathetic, comic; a veritable treasury of the world's popular songs. Price 10 cents, post-paid, including our catalogue of latest musical and popular books. Agents wanted everywhere. **McFarlane & Co., 113 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.**

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

At a largely attended meeting of the farmers of Wolseley, held on Tuesday of last week, it was decided to erect an elevator of 35,000 bushels capacity at Wolseley, and a committee was appointed to select a site, sell shares and make necessary arrangements.

FOOT ELM CURES CHILBLAINS.

It also preserves shoe leather and prevents the feet from getting sweaty and clammy. 18 powders, 25c.

At drug store or by mail, postage free. N. W. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Cancers and Tumors

All forms of malignant growths, such as cancers, tumors, lupus, old running sores and foul ulcers, are completely cured by our New Constitutional Remedy. No operation or suffering of any kind to be endured. Send two stamps for full particulars to N. W. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont. No. 2.

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NOT ONLY

RECEIVED

GOLD MEDAL

THE HIGHEST AWARD

at the

Pan-American Exposition
Buffalo, 1901

but its work there in the
Model Dairy

EXCELLED EVERYTHING

Those who want the Best
Should buy the U. S.

**"The Kind That Gets
All the Cream."**

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VT. FARM MACHINE CO. BELLows FALLS VT



TRADE "DAISY" MARK.

CAN BE FITTED WITH ADJUSTABLE BREAKERS.

NOTICE—Two Bolts Only to Place to Set Up.

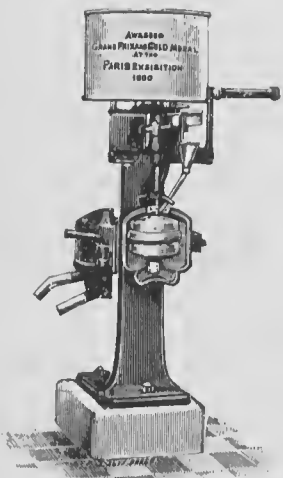
Our new Improved Steel Stand, strongest and most convenient. Tempered Steel Casted Bicycle Ball Bearings, with four nicely fitted wheels, adjustable feet for holding it firm when churning.

OVER 80,000 IN USE.
THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO.
LONDON, ONT. LIMITED

BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

**Windsor
Salt
Makes
Fine
Butter!**

Creameries that have gained a reputation for making the finest high grade butter are the largest users of Windsor Salt. Can you have a better proof of its purity, dryness, evenness, than this?



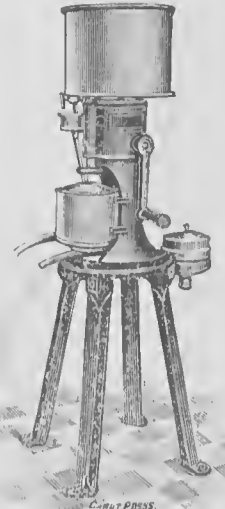
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GASOLINE
ENGINES**
**Ideal GAS
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GASOLINE
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2 to 25 Horse-power

Cleanest Skimming, Lightest Running,
Simplest and Most Durable Separators
yet Produced.

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Cream Separators.

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PRICES.



Melotte Cream Separator Co. COR. KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS
Box 604.
LIMITED. **Winnipeg.**



Manitoba Poultry Exhibition.

The prize list for the Manitoba Poultry Association's exhibition comes to us this year in a neat booklet that can be carried in the vest pocket. The prize list is much condensed. Instead of running out the awards for each section, the prizes given are explained, and as they are the same throughout there is no need for repeating the amounts. This simplifies the list, making it only necessary to give the names of the breeds in classified order. A very full list is given.

A special feature in connection with the exhibition this year is the cat show. A Mrs. Beson, of St. Paul, has made a great success of the cat shows in the Twin Cities, and is coming to superintend the cat department of the show. She will bring a carload of cats with her. As a prize list for cats may be something new, we give below the classification:—

LONG-HAIRED CLASSES.

1. White male, blue-eyed.
2. White female, blue-eyed.
3. White male, eyes any color except blue.
4. White female, eyes any color except blue.
5. Blue male.
6. Blue female.
7. Black male or female, with or without white.
8. Orange male or female (marked or unmarked, no white).
9. Orange and white male or female.
10. Silver, self-colored or shaded (as unmarked as possible), male or female.
11. Silver tabby, male or female.
12. Blue tabby, male or female.
13. Brown tabby, male or female.
14. Smoke, male or female.
15. Cream or fawn, male or female.
16. Tortoise shell, male or female (with or without white).
17. Any other color, male or female.
18. Neuter.

KITTENS (UNDER TEN MONTHS).

19. White, black or blue.
20. Tabby, any color without white.
21. Tabby, any color with white.
22. Orange, cream or fawn.
23. Smoke, self silver, or shaded silver.
24. Any other color, with or without white.

SHORT-HAIRED CLASSES.

25. White male.
26. White female.
27. Black male or female.
28. Blue or Maltese male or female.
29. Brown or grey tabby, male or female.
30. Orange or orange tabby, male or female.
31. Orange and white, male or female.
32. Tortoise shell, with or without white, male or female.
33. Any color tabby with white, male or female.
34. Any other color with or without white, male or female.
35. Neuter.
36. Kittens (under ten months).
37. White, black or blue.
38. Tabby, any color without white.
39. Tabby, any color with white.
40. Any other color.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing a suitable place in which to hold the show. The Drill Hall was first secured, but as we go to press we learn that it has been possible to secure one of the stores on Portage avenue, next to the Y. M. C. A. building. This is nearer the heart of the city and we think will prove a much better location.

Poultrymen are preparing in all directions, and the favorable express rates offered by the C. P. R. should be taken advantage of.

A list of special prizes is being arranged for, and will be issued later, both for poultry and cats. All entries close on Feb. 15th. Those who have not received a prize list should apply to C. H. Wise, 746 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Poultry from a Fancier's Standpoint.

By James Black, Winnipeg—Read Before the Winnipeg Poultry Association.

In preparing this paper the writer's object is to try and convince the purchasers of fancy stock and eggs that

the prices asked by the producers are not extortionate, when compared with the prices obtained by the breeders of other stock, such as horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

The genuine fancier must have a real love for the fowl he seeks to breed and select out of the large number of varieties the breed or breeds he will give his attention to. He must then look around for choice examples of the breed he means to work on. He must then build a good house; any old tumble-down shack will not do for purlified fowls. When you offer stock for sale the intending purchaser will not care to buy from a man who keeps his stock in such wretched quarters, to say nothing of the appearance of the birds themselves in such surroundings.

The breeding aspirant, having provided suitable accommodation, must then go round among the older breeders, or send abroad, for stock and pay fancy prices for what he buys, as much sometimes as \$5 for a setting of eggs. He then joins a poultry association and attends its meetings to learn the various experiences of its members in mating, breeding and general management. He must also subscribe to poultry journals and attend exhibitions to compare his own stock and ideals with the decisions of the judges, all the time trying to get a perfect knowledge of his business. All this means that he must be a very busy man.

If he lives in a city, he must go to the additional expense of a high board fence and hundreds of feet of poultry netting to protect his favorites from dogs, cats and chicken thieves. This was my own early experience; the lock was forced and my best \$10 cock gone, many eggs being lost before I was able to replace him with another such bird.

Then there is the penning of the different breeds in the breeding season, each with a separate run. No up-to-date breeder can do without an incubator, so as to bring out the early birds. Then comes the constant care of all those chicks, and in the fall the process of culling, so as to start next year's work with the very choicest of your birds. Next comes the preparation and disinfection of the houses for winter. Next the show-birds must be separated from the rest, and made fit for the eye of the judge, presenting them of such quality and condition as to get the highest score.

But that is not all the fancier's work. He must provide show coops, pay for entries at shows and for advertising and business cards, as well as express charges to and from outside shows, and the attendant risk in buying new stock from men of whom you know nothing except by report. There are other little expenses too numerous to mention in detail. Then, lastly, there is the risk of losses from disease, which will creep in in spite of all your care.

I don't want my readers to think there is no possible profit in breeding fancy fowls. But, in view of the facts already set forth, I claim that when a breeder asks \$2 or \$3, or even \$5, for a sitting from extra fine strains, he is not asking extravagant prices.

The \$10 sometimes asked by fanciers here for a choice bird is small compared with the figures asked by American breeders. Some of them get as high as \$50 for one bird. When we have to pay such prices for birds up to the standard of perfection, we should not be asked to sell eggs at 50c. a sitting, or a male bird for \$1, or 50c. for a hen. I want purchasers to look at this business in the light of the facts I have stated and not begrudge us the modest prices we Manitoba fanciers ask for stock that, if sold elsewhere, would bring a good deal more.

J. W. Higginbotham, Virden, Man., intends making a large exhibit of high grade Brahmas at the poultry show in Winnipeg.

ROCKS! ROCKS!

Barred Plymouth Rocks of the celebrated Bradley Bros., of Lee, Mass., strain. Seventy-five or eighty grand, strong, well-grown cockerels and pullets, singly or properly mated from stock that was awarded first, third and special at Winnipeg, 1901. Also a pen of B. R. Game Bantams.

G. WOOD, Holland, Man.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

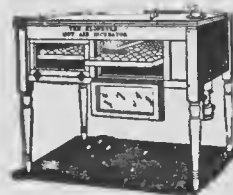
—of the—

Manitoba Poultry Association

Will be held in WINNIPEG, Feb. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 1902.

GEO. D. HOLDEN, St. Paul, Judge.

Write for all information and prize lists to C. H. WISE, Sec'y, Winnipeg.



WHY NOT INVESTIGATE THE KLONDIKE?

It has the only moisture system capable of regulation.

NO SLOPPY MOISTURE PANS.

Its radiation and ventilation is a new arrangement and an improvement over all others.

IT IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

We prove our claims in our new catalogue. The machine will prove them in actual service. New catalogue free.

KLONDIKE INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 900, Des Moines, Iowa

The F. O. MABER CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.,

Agents for Western Canada,

Farmers' Wives!

—LISTEN! LISTEN!—

To the chicks just hatched in the Reliable Incubator. No more waiting for the broody hen. Get your husbands to make you a Xmas present of a Reliable Incubator; it will pay you. Incubators from \$5.00 up; these are factory prices. You need one to have early chicks for show and to get your poultry on to the market before the fall rush of chickens, so as to get the best prices. Also to have your pullets well matured before the cold weather comes, so that they will lay well in winter bringing you a good price for your eggs. Hot water and hot air machines. Sole agent for West-rn Country for Reliable Incubator goods. A full line of Poultry Supplies kept—Grits, Bones, Clover, Oyster Shells, etc. Thoroughbred breeders of Buff Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes.

Write for price.

BLACK BROS.,

Enterprise Poultry Yards.

95 BARBER ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Cyphers Incubators

Gold medal at Pan-American, 1st Winnipeg Industrial, 1900 and 1901. Ten years' guarantee.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Fresh Cut Bone, 3c. per lb., \$2.50 per 100 lbs.
Cut Lean Beef, 3c. per lb., \$2.50 per 100 lbs.
Crushed Oyster Shells, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.
Sharp Cut Limestone Grit, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.
Also Bone Mills, Wire Netting, Incubator Thermometers, Leg Bands, and general poultry supplies.

Acclimatized utility breeds Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens.

Incubator and Poultry Catalog mailed free. Twenty prizes, 2 medals, 1 diploma Winnipeg Industrial.

Address—MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG.



Virden Duck Yards.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS.

Rankin's strain exclusively.

I have a large number of good young birds for sale. Will

hook orders for delivery any time. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

Des Moines Incubator,

The BEST and the CHEAPEST

Illustrated Catalogue, 6c. per mail.

Poultry's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.

O. ROLAND, 373 St. Paul St., Montreal
Sole Agent for Canada.

Eggs! Eggs! Fresh Eggs!

The abundant winter supply has spoiled fancy prices, but we still handle them at best prices, and other farm produce.

R. DOLBEAR,

1238 Main St., Winnipeg.

Did You Ever

See or hear of a Bird with a Square Nest?



The poultry man that succeeds exercises great care in selecting his incubator. Follow nature. Don't be deluded by the specious arguments of the square machine men, but investigate the merits of the round machine.

The "Iowa," the no cold corner incubator. Not the cheapest, but—Write for particulars, free, to

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I am now booking orders for Eggs from my egg-laying strain of White Plymouth Rocks. \$1.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

Headquarters for Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, and American Dominiques. Exhibition and Breeding Birds for sale.

A grand lot of Cockerels that will improve your stock for utility and in show room points. Order at once and get the cream of the flock.

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Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

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Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chicks.

Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, B. Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, B. Minorcas, B. B. R. Game Bantams.

Write Geo. Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill., for catalogue of Incubators and Brooders, mentioning this advt.

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NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS.

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This year's breeding stock for sale cheap to make room for 300 growing chicks; young stock for sale from October 1st. Fancy pigeons always on sale. Address—J. WILDING, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg.

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

First Prize! First Prize!

That is what J. A. King's Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks of 1901 received at the Winnipeg Industrial. If you want a good pair for a fall show I can supply you at reasonable prices. Over 100 good young breeding birds for sale from \$1.50 up.

J. A. KING, Prop., 94 Gertie St., Winnipeg

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

We are taking orders for young birds for fall delivery in our B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes. Have also a few choice cockerels in B. P. Rocks. We will also have for service this coming season our registered and pedigreed boar, "Chancellor," purchased from J. A. McGill, Neepawa, at the Winnipeg Industrial, after having been awarded the "red ticket." Animals sent in on train will be properly attended to and returned to train. Hoping that the farmers and others in this vicinity will take this advantage of improving their stock. Address

J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.

THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM

KILDONAN.

We have a fine pen of PARTRIDGE COCHINS—A SNAP. Having sold the male birds of all our breeding pens, we will start the season of 1902 with all imported stock. Kindly reserve your orders until you hear from the Hub. Watch our other ads. for Eggs.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

Respectfully,

T. W. BRADY, - Drawer 1270, Winnipeg.

The Fertile Egg

In a Victor Incubator always yields a vigorous chick. Simplest, most reliable, cheapest, first-class hatcher is the

VICTOR INCUBATOR

Thousands in use; we pay freight, catalogue 6 cents.

GEO. ERTTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

Use and Value of Cut Green Bone.

What the silo has done for the dairyman the green bone-cutter is doing for the poultryman. Each in its field has solved the problem of supplying a food that will be eagerly relished, and will force production at a season when nature is against us, and at a minimum of cost.

The important constituent of animal food for poultry is protein, which produces flesh and feathers and the albumen of the egg. When given a free range, the fowls will supply themselves with animal food by catching bugs and worms, when they are obtainable. The trouble is, nature does not always supply this food in sufficient quantities even in summer, and during the winter months it is not to be had at all. Some seasons there will be plenty of grasshoppers and crickets, and after a shower the ground will be covered with angle-worms, but during a dry season worms are very scarce, and if the grasshoppers fail to appear, the poultryman must supply something to take their place. Nothing answers this purpose so well as green bone.

Fresh bones contain a large percentage of protein. The same can be said of the several brands of meat meal on the market, but the fresh product is more palatable, more wholesome, easier to feed and cheaper. Hens have to acquire a taste for meat meal. It sometimes takes several days to get them accustomed to eating the mixed feed containing it. In all my experience as a poultry-raiser I never saw the hen or chick that looked twice before eating fresh cut bone. Meat meal is liable to become tainted before use, especially in hot weather. It is sometimes made of scraps and refuse that have reached such a stage of ripeness that no poultryman who caters to first-class trade would think of feeding it. If fed in too large quantities the strong odor which always accompanies it is likely to impart a disagreeable odor to the eggs or flesh. There are several good, pure brands of meat meal on the market, and they are certainly better than no animal food at all, but are to fresh green bone what dried beef is to beefsteak. Feed the meat when you cannot get bones.

Fresh bone is easier to feed. It does not have to be mixed with ground feed and stirred up with water, but can be fed just as it comes from the mill, and may be scattered in the litter, thus affording exercise for the hens in scratching for it. Every year more poultrymen are giving up the use of ground feed and are giving a whole grain diet, reducing the work of feeding considerably. The green bone can be cut in less time than it takes to mix soft feed.

The cost of bones for a small flock is generally nothing; the butcher will supply them. When a large quantity is used, they can be obtained from the large butcher shops and slaughter houses at a very moderate price. No matter what the price is, nothing will start hens laying and keep them at it, or make young chicks grow large frames and feather out well, hasten the moult or fit a bird for the show pen, like fresh cut green bone, when fed in conjunction with a proper grain, grit and green food ration.—Exchange.

Cooperative Egg Production in Denmark.

Professor Henry, of Wisconsin, has been taking a tour of observation in Europe. Speaking of Denmark, he says that, having taken a front rank place in dairy and pork products, she is now cultivating the hen, and endeavors to capture the egg market in Great Britain. Co-operative dairying had proved so successful and bacon manufacturing establishments were so remunerative to the farmers that they have recently endeavored to co-operate in the shipment of eggs to other countries. These co-operative associations are called syndicates. They are formed after this fashion: The farmers in a given commun-

ity form a local syndicate and receive a syndicate number. Each member in turn has his number in the syndicate. Each day, as the farmer gathers his eggs, all that he is certain are of first quality are immediately stamped with aniline ink, with the number of the local syndicate, and his number in the syndicate, together with day and date. Two or three times a week these eggs are taken to the village syndicate headquarters and from there they are shipped to the central quarters in Copenhagen. Prices are made once each week, the same as the Elgin butter market, and the accounts straightened up by the syndicate with each member once a year. Any member of the syndicate turning in a stale egg is fined \$1.00 for such fault, and this rule is enforced. In 1898 little Denmark covering a fifth the area of Kansas, and supporting 40 per cent. more people than all Kansas on that small area, exported \$3,600,000 worth of eggs. The same year the whole United States exported \$450,000 worth of eggs.

Barrels for Eggs.

By D. G. Lowe, Union Point, Man.

For the last thirty years I have been trying to get even with my hens for eating their eggs. I have tried many plans, all of them failures. I have been trying a new plan lately, and it is this. It costs nothing and seems to me to be complete. Take a number of nail kegs, according to the number of hens kept. Place these in convenient places near the roosts. Put in enough chaff or fine hay to make a shallow nest, not more than one-third the depth of the barrel. Hens cannot reach the eggs from the top and they cannot pick at them when on the eggs. So they cannot get them, but the farmers can. Just try this, and if you don't smile you can blame the writer of this plan. There is no patent on it.

The breed that evinces a tendency to early maturity gives its indications both in the male and female. The cockerel will show the red comb and wattles early, and he crows as soon as he can. In selecting young cocks, if we wish to increase the desire for early laying, we have this rule to guide us: Take the pullet that lays first, and the cock that crows the youngest, and watch them. If they both develop early and push forward rapidly, they should be retained, provided they are not akin. Endeavor to do the same the succeeding year. After a few seasons the propensity to lay will begin early in all the progeny, and by continued selection the habit will become permanently settled and the breed improved.



Cured of Piles After Many Years.

Mrs. D. E. Reed, of Albany, says: "I would not take \$500 and be placed where I was before I used the Pyramid Pile Cure; I suffered for years and it is now 18 months since I used it and not the slightest trace of the trouble has returned." For sale by all druggists. Little book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

Fattening Cattle.

In fattening cattle or hogs, the aim of the farmer is, of course, to produce as cheaply as possible meat that will sell at the highest possible price. How can this be accomplished? The first consideration is how to save time. If an animal takes too long to fatten it may not eat its head off, but it will certainly eat up all the farmer's profits. The most effective way to fatten an animal quickly is to ensure the proper digestion and assimilation of food, and when this is accomplished a double purpose is served, for food properly assimilated makes meat of superior quality and fine flavor. Remarkable results have been obtained in fattening animals quickly by feeding small quantities of Herbageum regularly, and what is equally important, this excellent aromatic enables the farmer to utilize the cheap, coarse foods grown on his own farm in fattening stock. The Beaver Manufacturing Company, of Galt, Ont., the sole manufacturers of Herbageum, give in their interesting booklet, "Take a Pointer," many letters from prominent stockmen testifying to the wonderful results obtained by feeding Herbageum. Mr. Alfred A. Taylor, of Margaree Harbor, N. S., writes as follows: "In fattening cattle Herbageum will enable animals to put on flesh when hay, roots and almost all other foods fail without it, and with cattle fattening as well as with milch cows coarse foods can largely replace the more expensive ones. By using Herbageum the meat is firmer and weights are heavier. Besides, there is a saving in time of feeding of about eight weeks in six months, that is, as good results can be obtained in six months with it as in eight months without it. With milch cows it has been the means of saving fully one-half the cost of feed, as straw, cornstalks and coarse foods generally can to a large extent replace hay, grain and meals, without loss in return or lowering the condition of the animal."

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.

FARM HANDS!

Mr. R. Adamson, of the Department of Immigration, will leave for the old country about the 1st of March for the purpose of bringing out a number of farm hands who will enter into a year's engagement with farmers in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The wages will be \$200, with board and lodging, to thoroughly experienced men, and the following standard has been adopted for such men, viz.:—They must be between 20 and 30 years of age, of good physique, in good health, accustomed to working horses and general farm work, and with some knowledge of the care of stock; and they are required to send Mr. Adamson a certificate to that effect from the farmer by whom they have been recently employed, and also as to their character and habits. Applications for men, accompanied by \$25 on account of passage money, which will be deducted from first three months' wages, may be mailed to the undersigned not later than 1st March. The men will arrive in Manitoba about 15th June.

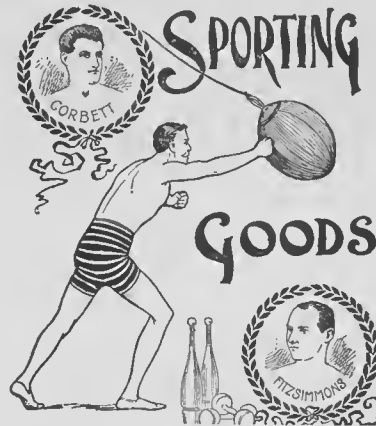
That the men whom Mr. Adamson brought out on two previous occasions are proving satisfactory to their employers is shown by the fact that there is already a large number of applicants at this office for men to arrive in June.

J. OBED SMITH,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.
Mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

WANTED.

Agents to sell hardy Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits and Seed Potatoes. Good pay and permanent position. We will make special terms with men who can only devote part time with the work. Agents supplies free. We have under cultivation over 1000 acres, and are growing special hardy lines of Russian stock adapted to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Write for terms to

PELHAM NURSERY CO.,
TORONTO ONT.



**BOXING GLOVES,
PUNCHING BAGS, INDIAN
CLUBS, DUMBELLS, Etc.**

We are headquarters for these goods. Send for catalogues.

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IF YOU DO NOT LIKE

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Maple Syrup

RETURN IT TO YOUR GROCER, WHO
IS INSTRUCTED TO GIVE YOU
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DAVID BRADLEY STEEL HAY PRESS
One horse can operate it. Very easy for two. Send for circular.
NOT A COG NOR CHAIN ABOUT IT.
Simplest Press Made.
Lifting jack goes with each Press. Powerful—puts full weight into box car. Tracks with a wagon 2 horses draw it on common roads.
Has an AUTOMATIC PLUNGER DRAW.
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ALEX. C. McRAE, AGENT, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.
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Full course of veterinary instruction in all its branches in three sessions. Lectures commence September 25th. Matriculation examination on 21st. For calendar and full information apply to

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When writing, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

The Place to Grow Trees.

Subscriber, Hyde, Assa.: "In your issue of December 5th John Caldwell, Virden, Man., says that sending farmers wild trees from the bush will prove more or less a failure, and sending them tree seeds will prove a great deal worse. Sowing tree seeds is too delicate a work for a farmer. He says that he had 75,000 seedlings on the 15th of June; on the last day of June he had none, all gone with one week of excessive heat. Now, if Mr. Caldwell will come to the Qu'Appelle Valley, I will show him trees from one year old up to four years old, of different varieties. Some wild bush trees, all living, some from seed, both ornamental and fruit trees.

"If a man will balance the top of the tree according to the roots he need have no fear. Get your trees just when the bud is bursting in May, cut any roots off, if broken; if badly broken, cut all the top off the tree, and make a ball of yellow clay and put on top of cut to stop sap from running out.

"If the Forestry Department wants the best soil for trees, come to the Qu'Appelle Valley. The names of the trees growing are: Plums, Transcendent crab, Russian crab, high-bush cranberries, sand cherries, Russian willow, long leaf willow, native maples and ash."

Post Office Wanted.—Customs Tariff.

Subscriber, Pincher Creek, Alta.: "1. Is it possible for a farmer to get a book with the different rates of duty between Canada and the States? Where is it printed and what is the price? 2. Can you tell me where I can get information how to get a post office established in this country?"

Answer.—1. Write to the Minister of Customs at Ottawa for Canadian tariff and to the same minister at Washington, D.C., for that of U.S.

2. Get all your neighbors to join you in a petition to the "Postmaster-General at Ottawa," stating the number of families to be served, distance from present post-office, prospects of increasing population and the name (not like any other on the list to be found in Stovel's Guide) you wish it to bear. If he thinks it feasible he will make fuller enquiry, and deal with the case on its merits.

A Lazy Horse.

A Subscriber, Napinka, Man.: "1. If a person has one slow horse in his team which lets his end of the doubletree lag behind, would it be giving him any advantage on the other to make his traces shorter, and thus bring him closer to his work? 2. Does it make any difference in the draught if their traces are not the same length, so long as they keep their whiffletrees even?"

Answer.—Shortening the traces so as to let the horse nearer his work will not improve matters nor give the horse any advantage. Whether he pulls any more or less than his mate depends on the construction of the doubletree. If the three holes of the doubletree are in a straight line both horses will pull the same amount whether one is behind the other or not. If the draw hole is near the front and the clevis holes for each horse near the back, as in an ordinary doubletree, the horse which lags behind has a little the heaviest end. If the doubletree has rigid clips on the ends projecting in front so that the point of actual draft comes in front of the draw hole, then the horse which goes ahead has a little the heaviest end.

2.—No.

Treatment of Stubble Land—Change of Seed—Pickling Seed.

Novice, Hamiota, Man.: "1. What do you think will be the best way to treat our stubble land for crop next spring, where we have a heavy crop of stubble to plow under? Do you think a change of seed advantageous? If so, what kind of a change? Is from breaking to old land any advantage? 3. I will give you an account of my experience in bluestoning. I treated wheat with a pickle of bluestone as prescribed in The Farmer, and oats with the same mixture of bluestone, and find the bluestone all that can be desired and much cheaper than formalin."

Answer.—1. This will be for many a very important question. To plow down rank stubble in the spring will half ruin any crop, especially wheat. We hope there will be snow next month, and if so, that stubble will hold it where it will do the most good. Anyway, wait for the chance of snow. If none come, go round the field in March with the harrow turned upside down and harrow a strip wide enough to prevent risk of fire going off the land. Then, some breezy day, but not too windy, scatter a load of straw along the windward end of the stubble after dinner

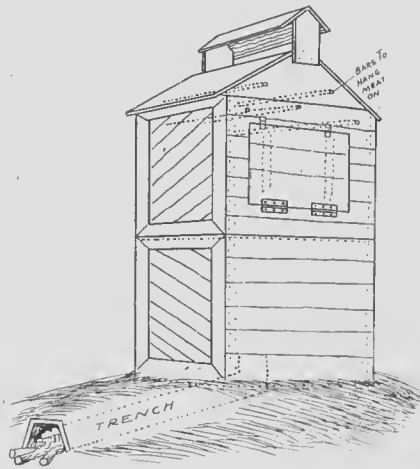
time and try to burn it off. You can do the same after snow as soon as it melts. To burn such a stubble in fall or winter is a big blunder, as it is wanted to hold snow on the land. When ready to plow, plow shallow, roll if you find it will work and harrow down and seed the same day. If let lie in dry spring days your seed will make poor germination. If you don't succeed in burning, try the harrow upside down to crush the straw before you bury it. A disc may do better. We want further discussion on this point—somebody chip in their opinions.

2. Sometimes a change does real good, sometimes the good is hard to see. From new land to old is the best kind of change. Don't use seed from wornout land if you can help it.

3. This point may need revision. There was perhaps little wrong with the seed, and in that case either mode of treatment would do. For a bad case we prefer formalin as a pickle for oats.

A Handy Man's Smoke House.

Peter, Nutana, Sask.: "The illustration shows better than words the general arrangement. The house is made of two large packing cases of equal size, set one on top of the other, and built over the end of a trench dug 18 inches deep, the same in width, and about 8 feet long. A low bank, opening on to the level (a well dump) is just the thing. The lower box has its bottom and top knocked out, the upper one only the top. The bottom of the upper box has plenty of holes cut in it to admit smoke, and serves as a floor (shown by dotted lines) to prevent meat from falling into the dirt beneath. Bars are nailed within the upper box to hang meat from, nails being previously driven into the bars to serve as pegs. A third box might be added, with top and bottom removed, or even a fourth, to make more room if required. Two boxes 3 feet wide and 2½ square on the ends I found sufficient for the meat of two hogs. The uppermost box is capped, as



shown, with a rough gable roof, open at the top and covered with wire net to exclude flies; a rain board over the top. The trench is covered with pieces of old flattened stovepipes or tin, and earth is banked over all and around the base of the house. A smudge of woodyard rakings (discarding pine chips or dust, or anything with a rank smoke—I found poplar rubbish all right, is kept gently smoking at the mouth of the trench for about three or four days and nights. The smoke draws gently up the trench and through the house.

"Let me add a good recipe for dry curing which has been found simple and excellent. Saltpetre 1 lb., black pepper 1 lb., brown sugar 3 lbs., salt 20 lbs. This is for about 300 lbs. of meat. Rub this mixture well into the meat, stuffing all openings freely. Keep in cool place for two weeks, examining and turning, and rubbing in remains of the mixture. Brush off clean and smoke. Covering before smoking, by sewing up in thin cotton bags, will ensure cleanliness. Keep in cellar or cool place for summer use."

Small Cheap Smoke House.

F. H. H. Lowe, Ninette, Man.: "I saw an inquiry as to the best way of constructing a farm smokehouse. Here is a plan of ours in which we have smoked several tons of pork and fish. It was just done to a turn and easily looked after. Take an old coal oil barrel that has a poor bottom and good in the staves. Knock out the poor part, dig a hole big enough to hold an old pot, in the centre of the place where the barrel is to stand, heap up earth around outside of barrel, put some coals from stove in the bottom of the pot, then fill balance up with damp chips and sawdust. Put pot in hole, then string your pork or meat on old fork handles and hang it over barrel top. Cover the top with an old gunny sack which will let the smoke sift through, and there you are. A couple of fires—made to smoulder—will smoke a couple of hams and some sides at once. The smaller the smokehouse the quicker the job, large ones taking too much smoke and heat, which runs the fat in the meat."

Storage of Celery.

Oonkup, Sask.: "Will you kindly inform us how to keep celery from decaying while it is in the cellar in winter?"

Answer.—The White Plume is the most common variety and is very difficult to keep beyond the present date. Golden Dwarf is a longer keeper but little grown. Dry earth in a moderately dry cellar is the best thing to pack the celery in.

LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

What more delightful than to gather your family around and listen to the pure, rich and lasting tones of a

Williams Piano

in the evening, or if finances will not permit of a Piano just yet, an organ will fill the bill nicely. We sell several makes of organs and usually have a number of good organs and pianos slightly used, for sale cheap.

Our Terms and Prices will Please You.



During Bonspiel week we will allow full railway fare to piano purchasers and half railway fare to organ purchasers, not to exceed 200 miles each way, who desire to visit our store and chose from our large stock.

Forrester & Hatcher,
Y. M. C. A. Block WINNIPEG.

Good Calves Are Raised Where BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT IS USED.

For supplementing the supply of whole milk, or for enriching separated or skimmed milk, or if necessary for raising the calves without any milk whatever after a few weeks old. It is by far the most popular calf food on the market.

Price: 50 lb. bag, \$2.25; 100 lb. bag, \$4.00. F. O. B. Brandon

FOR SALE AT ALL CREAMERIES.

BRANDON SEED HOUSE,

A. E. McKenzie & Co.

Brandon,

Manitoba.

Winnipeg Egg Market.

A Correspondent writes: "From the first of December to the middle of January strictly new laid eggs were scarce in Winnipeg, and those requiring them for sickness or boiling had to pay the prices asked by the local poultrymen convenient to the demand, and as high as 50c. per dozen was frequently paid for small lots delivered at private houses. A small quantity was bought by one or two retail dealers at 40c. per doz. and sent out to their best customers at 50c. per doz., the quantity thus disposed of being limited to a few dozen daily. Then there was a little larger quantity of fresh eggs which came in from the country in small lots, which were purchased by retailers at 35c. per doz. and sold at 40c. to their best private customers for table use. The quantity used being small and regarded as a luxury at this price by most people. The total quantity used at above prices in the city would only amount to two or three dozen cases per week at most. The rank and file of Winnipeg's population do not use many eggs at over 25c. per doz., and the pickled quality serve for cooking purposes. The prolonged mild weather, however, led faithful bidders to think that her spring's work had commenced and she started in at a good pace, and as a result Winnipeg has had more fresh eggs during the winter season than was ever before known. The wholesale and large commission men, not willing that bidders' work should accumulate on their hands, dropped the prices to 22c. per doz. by the case, and the farmer has again met disappointment.

"After trying to make his hens comfortable he is now asked to sell his eggs at the country stores from 15c. to 20c. per doz. in trade, or less than the cost of production in this severe climate."

How to Thaw Out a Pump.

R. M. E., Mather, Man.: "In Feb. 20th issue of last year H. Cater has an article under the above heading which is very good, but to my mind it is too slow for the twentieth century. I have a wooden pump that I had a lot of trouble with, as it is out of doors; the snow would drift into it, thereby filling it with ice very quickly, whenever the water would be raised into the pump head. I tried several plans for keeping it thawed out, and found the following most successful. Its what I call the famous B.E. pump rod, viz.: I took the sucker rod out and substituted iron piping with a leak hole in it opposite to the leak hole in pump head, which I can open and close at will by means of a small iron rod running from the leak hole to the top of the piping. The way I work this is: I put a wooden plug in the piping opposite to the leak hole, with a small hole through it to the leak hole in piping. This hole I lined with tin, allowing it to project enough above the plug so that I could form a kind of funnel shaped top on it, then I tapered this small rod so that it will wedge into leak hole in plug. By this means you can keep the water out of piping while pump is in use, besides acting to keep the hot water in until you let it out. This is a device of my own, but I offer it free for what it may be worth. I have not used this device long, but think it the handiest and quickest that could be got, as you can fill it with hot water and leave it, as it does the work itself."

Government Ownership of Elevators.

T. E. Paynter, Tantallon, takes exception to our opinion that "most of the governments we know of are unfit to handle the wheat crop of the country and would most likely make a mess of it." He quotes government ownership of telegraphs in England and the post-office system here, also the temporary control by government of western creameries, to show that the idea of operating elevators in the same way is quite feasible.

In reply we would point out that any man or woman of ordinary intelligence can be taught in a very short time to handle mail matter properly, and the details all through are matter of routine. The same thing is true of telegraphs. Government control of creameries is avowedly a temporary arrangement, to be turned over as soon as possible to the parties who ought naturally to be in control of the business.

If the argument of Mr. Paynter has any real weight, then we ought to go the whole hog, and have government depots to be used for the exchange of cattle, butter, eggs, etc., etc., for dry goods, groceries, boots, Bibles and physic. Why should not this plan be adopted at once?

We need lumber, hardware, etc., to build our houses and coal to warm them. Why should we not have government, which already controls raw product, go on to manufacture and sell it by retail?

We need not follow Mr. Paynter's argument to its furthest limits, but we may point him to the simple fact that after repeated attempts to legislate for so simple a measure as government hail insurance, it is only now started, and its merits still untried in the

west, while in Manitoba it is apparently an impossibility.

To deal directly with the question, Mr. Paynter must surely be well aware that the grade to be given to every single load of wheat is an everlasting bone of contention between sellers and buyers in nine seasons out of ten. The very reason why Mr. Paynter and thousands of other farmers want some change, no matter how visionary the scheme may look to practical men, is, that they cannot agree as to the grade. And we know as a matter of fact that the most skillful dealers and their skilled operators at local elevators often miss the grade they aim at. If the purchasing and grading of the crop of such a year as the past were put into the hands of men appointed or nominated by members of parliament, how long would the country endure the bungling and favoritism sure to follow?

A Farm Smoke House.

C. S., Calgary, Alta.: "In your last issue somebody was asking about a smokehouse for farm use. Everybody knows the reputation of Westphalian hams and bacon, in fact, I do not believe there is anything finer, and here is the recipe to produce something very similar, and if the pork be as good as that used in the old country, something just as good.

"After trimming the ham and bacon properly, let it lie for a week or ten days on a cool place, but prevent it from freezing. Then rub salt all over it, as much as will adhere to the meat. Take pulverized saltpetre and push it into the meat around the bones and cover the cut on the shank and on the bone with black pepper. Then put it in a barrel as tightly together as possible and cover the whole again with salt, set in a cool place and let it remain so for four to six weeks, according to size of hams or bacon sides. When taking the meat out of the barrel dry as much as possible with a rough cloth and again rub on fresh salt, about a handful to a ham, and they are ready for smoking.

"The construction of a proper smokehouse should be as follows:—Build a room about 6 x 6 ft., which is large enough for the largest farm, use double walls all around and fill space between with dirt or any other convenient stuff that will hold the temperature, provide a door about 2½ feet wide and let it shut air-tight. About 6 inches from the top of rear wall, drill six 1½ inch holes. Provide each one with a little shutter, by simply fastening with one nail a piece of shingle or light board so that the hole can be opened and closed by moving the shutter sideways. Provide three such holes immediately under the door. Now nail, about 4 inches from the top of your smokehouse, a piece of 2 x 4 on the front and back wall of your house to receive the bars for carrying the meat.

"As to smoking—use nothing but sawdust of wood that is free of resin. If you have an old iron kettle, it is the very thing, if not, take a strip of sheet iron about ten inches wide and 45 inches long, roll it into a circular tube and rivet it together and place it on the dirt floor. Put in your sawdust, which should be coarse, make a little hole in the centre and kindle with shavings a little fire therein, when the shavings are consumed close the door. Now study regulating the draft and amount of smoke with the shutters on the holes. If too little smoke, open the lower shutters under the door and also all six in the back wall. If too much close one after another until you find it suits the requirements. As a rule I have one hole open at the front and two at the back in sharp windy weather, and in dull heavy weather I open more until I see that it is right. After all the sawdust is nearly gone close all shutters and leave the house as it is about 48 hours, then renew the operation; 12 smokings ought to make, if the hams and bacon are not too large, the thing complete. Leave the meat in this house and take out your supply as needed. I prefer to build such a house in a shed so that the sun cannot reach it. The top I cover with dirt about six inches deep, so that any change of temperature will not easily affect the smoke house.

"Never use cold smoke in curing, as the heat created by the smoldering sawdust is as much necessary in proper smoking as the smoke itself, never let the house get below freezing. In pickling never use sugar, as the latter makes meat lose its color and makes it tough. I might add, that all the so-called 'sugar-cured hams' never saw sugar, but lots of saltpetre, which the farmer, however, should use sparingly. About twice as much as one can hold between three fingers is enough on any bone, but one cannot overdo the dose of pepper around bones, as it keeps away flies that lay their eggs on these places. I might also say that a smokehouse of my description is absolutely safe against fire, as the sawdust burns very slowly and never raises the temperature over 50 degrees Fahrenheit."

Note.—We are pleased to have this letter. Though there may be many "sugar cured" hams that have never seen sugar, yet it is a very common addition both for the brine and dry salting methods.

Scalding and Dressing Hogs.

Frank Humphreys, Cannington Manor, Assa.: "I have read your article on 'The Family Pork Supply,' in the issue of Jan. 6th, and there is one point on which I think you are wrong; that is the temperature of the water in the scalding trough or barrel. I see you recommend that it should be from 185 to 195 deg. Now this, in my opinion, is far too hot and will inevitably cook the skin and scald the hair on. In killing hogs here, we have the water in the tank from 145 to 148 deg. and never more than 150 deg., and find water at that heat (145-148) will give a good clean scald every time and never scald

the hair fast, even if the pig remains in the tank for five minutes or more. Of course our tank is one specially made for scalding, the water being heated by steam from a perforated pipe in the bottom, and it is easy to keep the water at the exact heat, so that when using a common barrel it is necessary to have the water about 152 deg. to allow for cooling when the pig is put in. It is much better to have a tank or trough big enough to take the whole pig at once, if possible, as a pig will not scald nearly as well if only one end is done at a time, and it is a poor pig that will go into a barrel wholesale.

"It is better to stick the pig hanging up, if possible, as it is then much easier to do and he is not able to struggle enough to bother. If using a tackle to dip the pig in a tank (which is much the easiest way) it is just as easy to hoist the pig for sticking. Have a piece of chain about 18 ins. long, with a ring in one end and a hook in the other, making a noose of it with the hook and slipping it round one hind leg below the hock, then hook the tackle into the ring on the chain and hoist away and you have him.

"When taking out the intestines a good knife is all that is required unless the pig is much more than 250 lbs.; by putting the knife into the gash made by sticking, edge up, and cutting up with both hands on the knife the breastbone can be cut through fairly easily. When the insides are out it is a good plan to split the pig through from the front from tail to throat with the axe while hanging up, but not cutting the skin of back. The leaf lard can also be loosened up much easier before the pig becomes set by cutting through along its lower edge and tearing it out upwards, just leaving it hanging by the top inside the pig, it can then be easily removed when set.

"When cutting up the pig, I think the best way for a farmer's use is to cut off the hams and cure the whole side for bacon in one piece, just taking out the backbone and spare rib. It is better to take out the bones from the fore leg and shoulder too, though this is not an easy job to do without the proper tools and some experience. The shoulder can be cured with the bones in if care is taken to make holes along the bones with a small stick and fill them with the curing mixture. I may say in conclusion that I have killed, and helped to kill and dress, over a thousand hogs, so what I know about it is got from experience and not from books."

Answer.—We are glad to have this correspondence from one who speaks from experience and not from books. The figures given of the temperature of the water for scalding hogs in a trough or barrel such as a farmer uses was obtained from a butcher in the city who does a large business. After receiving your letter this man was again asked the temperature he kept the scalding water at and gave the same reply. We are aware that at the packing houses the scalding water is kept constantly at a temperature of from 140 to 150 deg., some of them running as close as 148 to 150 deg. as the proper thing. But as this temperature is kept up by steam pipes it is constant, while that in a farmer's scalding trough is constantly dropping in temperature.

About Spelt.

A. H. T., Montmartre, Assa.: "What is spelt good for? How much should be sown to the acre? What is its present market value? What does it weigh per bushel? How should the soil be prepared?"

Answer.—See the experiences of several growers, as given in the Field columns in this issue. It can hardly be said to have a market value, so little of it being grown in excess of the demand for seed and to feed on the farm. However, we find one feed dealer in Winnipeg is handling the ground spelt and paying \$20 a ton for it. As the amount of it grown increases it will come to have a more definite value as feed. A good many farmers tell us that a stroked bushel of well grown seed weighs about 40 lbs. The usual weight ascribed to it, however, is 50 lbs., and on this basis most of the grain is sold. Our "Field" columns will answer the rest of your questions.

Books on Engineering.

Subscriber, Ellisboro, Assa.—Besides the books mentioned in our Christmas issue, we may mention the following:—Roper's Handbooks, ten in all. We name as most likely for your purpose his "Young Engineer's Own Book," \$2.50; "Care and Management of the Steam Boiler," \$2; "Instructions for Engineers and Firemen," \$2; "Questions and Answers for Engineers," \$2; "Use and Abuse of the Steam Boiler," \$2. All these are in pocket-book style of binding. "Grimshaw's Steam Engine Catechism," \$2; "Hiscox's Gas, Gasoline, and Oil Engines," \$2.50. All these are supplied from this office at the prices named.

Feeding Frozen Turnips.

Curiosity, Morris, Man.: "Had several tons of turnips frozen hard last fall, they have never been thawed out since, can you or any reader give any information regarding their feeding qualities (if any) for cows in calf or young cattle, after being thoroughly cooked and mixed with bran or chopped barley and oats?"

Answer.—They are all right fed this way and we can furnish an example very much to the point. A pile of frozen turnips, last winter, lay under a heap of chaff for months. They were regularly cooked and made into a mess with chop by being mixed when quite hot. The cattle liked it and we fancy it did them good. If it were frozen potatoes we would put a handful of salt in the pot. Consult the cattle by giving a moderate dose to begin with. If found unwholesome, kindly advise us. Don't let those turnips get thawed in the meantime.

Frozen Potatoes—Goats or Sheep.

Subscriber, Rapid City, Man.: "1. I have a quantity of frozen potatoes and will be glad to know if these would be good feed for pigs, and if so, how should they be fed? 2. Would goats or sheep be the easier and more profitable animals to keep in this part of Manitoba? Where could I procure a few goats? What breed is preferable, or is there any particular breed best suited to this country? Do goats require a warm stable and are rooks a necessary part of their ration in winter? At about what price can they be obtained? 3. When feeding mangels or swedes to sheep is it absolutely necessary to cut them up, or is it safe to feed them whole?"

Answer.—1. See reply to "Curiosity," in this issue.

2. We are away behind in goat farming. Can give no reliable answer. We do know a little about sheep. In proper hands they are quite a satisfactory stock.

3. If the sheep have not lost their front teeth they will manage to eat them anyway, but if quartered by a spade, are more easily managed.

Are Quick to See

Good Doctors are Quick to See and Appreciate Real Merit in New Medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a discovery of great value to the medical profession and the public. They are an unfailing specific in



all cases of dyspepsia and disordered digestion.

Almost everybody's digestion is disordered more or less, and the commonest thing they do for it is to take some one of the many so-called blood purifiers, which in many cases are merely strong cathartics. Such things are not needed. If the organs are in a clogged condition, they need only a little help and they will right themselves. Cathartics irritate the sensitive linings of the stomach and bowels and often do more harm than good.

Purging is not what is needed. The thing to do is to put the food in condition to be readily digested and assimilated. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this perfectly. They partly digest what is eaten and give the stomach just the help it needs. They stimulate the secretion and excretion of the digestive fluids and relieve the congested condition of the glands and membranes. They put the whole digestive system in condition to do its work. When that is done you need take no more tablets, unless you eat what does not agree with you. Then take one or two tablets—give them needed help and you will have no trouble.

Its a common sense medicine and a common sense treatment and it will cure every time. Not only cure the disease but cure the cause. Goes about it in a perfectly sensible and scientific way.

We have testimonials enough to fill a book, but we don't publish many of them. However—

Mrs. E. M. Faith, of Byrd's Creek, Wis., says: "I have taken all the Tablets I got of you and they have done their work well in my case, for I feel like a different person altogether. I don't doubt if I had not got them I should have been at rest by this time."

H. E. Willard, Onslow, Ia., says: "Mr. White, of Canton, was telling me of your Dyspepsia Tablets curing him of Dyspepsia from which he had suffered for eight years. As I am a sufferer myself I wish you to send me a package by return mail."

Phil Brooks, Detroit, Mich., says: "Your dyspepsia cure has worked wonders in my case. I suffered for years from dyspepsia, but am now entirely cured and enjoy life as I never have before. I gladly recommend them."

It will cost 50c. to find out just how much Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will help you. Try them—that's the best way to decide.

All druggists sell them. A little book on stomach diseases will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY.

Proprietors.

COR. McDermott Ave. & Arthur Street,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U. S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach this office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1902? This label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, FEB. 5, 1902.



DO NOT RETURN YOUR PAPER.

Sometimes a subscriber, who is changing his address, or who for some other reason wishes his paper discontinued at his old address, sends us back a copy as an intimation that the paper to that address is no longer desired. When the paper reaches us it bears only the name of the subscriber and the date to which he is paid, but carries no indication whatever as to the post office from which it has been returned. Under such circumstances, it is a practical impossibility to find that name in a list of over fifteen thousand other names of subscribers, and as we have no way of getting into communication with the subscriber, we are utterly at sea in the matter. The right thing to do is to have the postmaster notify us of such change or discontinuance, or, much better still, send a card yourself stating your request.

SUED FOR LIBEL.

The Manitoba Farmers' Hedge and Wire Fence Company, Limited, have brought an action against the proprietors of The Nor-West Farmer for libel. As the matter is now *sub judice*, we cannot make any comment upon the subject matter of the action, but the following is a copy of the body of the Statement of Claim which was issued from the Court of King's Bench and served upon the defendants:—

STATEMENT OF CLAIM.

1. The plaintiffs are an incorporated company, whose head office is at the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, and the defendants are a firm of publishers carrying on business at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province aforesaid, and are the publishers and proprietors of The Nor-West Farmer, a periodical publication published semi-monthly at the said City of Winnipeg.

2. On the fifth day of December, A.D. 1901, the defendants falsely and maliciously wrote, printed and published in the said periodical publication, of and concerning the plaintiffs, and of and concerning the plaintiffs in the way of their business, the words following, that is to say:—

"A WILD CAT ENTERPRISE."

"We are surprised to learn that several level headed men in the Brandon district (meaning the plaintiffs) are floating a scheme for the growing of English thorns as fences in Manitoba. We shall be very much surprised indeed if this or any other company can grow thorn hedges in this climate, and feel it our duty to warn every one of our readers against getting entangled by the agents of this company till they show much greater evidence of the feasibility of their proposals than they are now able to show."

(Meaning thereby that the plaintiffs were engaged in a shrewd but fraudulent scheme to deceive the public, and make gain by entangling unwary persons, and that goods offered for sale by the plaintiffs were worthless, and known by the plaintiffs to be worthless.)

3. Pursuant to the provisions of "The Libel Act," the plaintiffs on the 14th day of December, 1901, caused to be served on the defendants a proper notice in writing distinctly specifying the language complained of.

The plaintiffs therefore claim one thousand dollars damages and the costs of this action. The plaintiffs propose that this action be tried at the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba.

Issued this fourth day of January, A. D. 1902, by Albert Edward Philp, of the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, solicitor for the plaintiffs herein.

As soon as the publishers of this paper had been served with this document, they decided to defend the action, and the following is a copy of the Statement of Defence entered:—

STATEMENT OF DEFENCE.

1. The defendants admit that the plaintiffs are an incorporated company, whose head office is at the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba.

2. The defendants did not write or publish the words complained of in the second paragraph in the plaintiffs' Statement of Claim.

3. The statements complained of did not refer to the plaintiffs.

4. The words were not written or published with the meanings alleged by the plaintiffs.

5. The said words are incapable of bearing the meanings which the plaintiffs allege they bear, or any defamatory meaning whatsoever.

6. The said words without the said alleged meanings are not libellous.

7. If it should appear at the trial hereof that the words complained of were published by the defendants, then the defendants say that the same were an article in a newspaper called "The Nor-West Farmer," published at the City of Winnipeg in the interest of farmers, and were fair and *bona fide* comment upon a matter of public interest, namely, the growing of thorn hedge fences by the farmers of Manitoba, and the defendants, believing that the plaintiffs were soliciting farmers to sign contracts for the erection of such hedge fences, and that such contract contained a provision giving the plaintiffs a lien or charge upon the farmers' land for the price of said fencing, the defendants wrote and published the words complained of, and the said words were published by the defendants believing them to be true and without malice, and the publication thereof was for the public benefit.

8. The defendants will object that the words are not defamatory in themselves and are incapable of bearing the meanings which the plaintiffs allege they bear, and that they are insufficient in law to sustain this action.

Delivered this 15th day of January, A. D. 1902, by Messrs. Howell, Mathers & Howell, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

The defendants' solicitors obtained and served upon the solicitors an order requiring them to produce all documents in the plaintiffs' possession relating to the matters in question, and the plaintiffs produced a number of documents, amongst which is the form of agreement which the plaintiffs ask farmers to sign, and for the information of our readers we herewith publish a copy of the agreement. We would direct attention particularly to the last portion of this agreement.

AGREEMENT.

This Agreement made in duplicate this.... day of in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and Between The Manitoba Farmers' Hedge and Wire Fence Company, Limited, hereinafter called the Party of the First Part, and of the Municipality of in the Province of Manitoba, farmer hereinafter called the Party of the Second Part.

Witnesseth,—And the parties hereto agree as follows:

The party of the first part agrees to furnish Hedge Plants sufficient to plant on Section Township and Range..... west of the first principal meridian, in the Province of Manitoba, rods of hedge for the party of the second part, in the spring of 190 , and to set the said plants so that they will average not further apart than about nine inches; to reset the said hedge during the springs of 190 and 190 , where necessary to secure sufficient stand of plants; and to plash the said hedge whenever the party of the first part considers the plants of sufficient size, attaching to the bodies of the plants in the hedge horizontally and in parallel lines three strands of barbed wire, making a combined hedge and wire fence.

Providing that should the parties of the second part at the time of plashing desire to have the hedge plants plashed at an angle of forty five degrees, and the tops of the said plants trimmed, the party of the second part will pay to the party of the first part an additional ten cents per rod thereof with the then current payment.

Provided further that the party of the second part may furnish wire for plashing, in which case, the party of the first part agrees to rebate to the party of the second part the costs of the said wire estimated at invoice prices of the wire purchased by the party of the first part, from the third payment hereinafter provided, all wire furnished to be in good condition and to be stretched along the hedge rows.

And the party of the second part agrees to prepare the ground for which hedge plants are ordered in accordance with the instructions of the party of the first part; to keep such hedge and ground properly protected, manured, cultivated, and free from damage, weeds and grass; to board the men and teams (Sunday included) of the party of the first part, while engaged in doing the work or business connected therewith, and to pay to the party of the first part:—

50 cents per rod at the time of setting the plants;

50 cents per rod at the time of resetting in spring of 190 :

25 cents per rod when and in proportion as said hedge is plashed;

Together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the amount of the first two payments remaining unpaid from the date of plashing said hedge, secured by promissory note or otherwise.

And in case of a sale or transfer by the said party of the second part of the said lands upon which the said hedge fence is planted previous to the completion of this contract, the party of the second part agrees to procure the assumption of this contract by the purchaser, otherwise to pay the party of the first part the amount remaining unpaid under this contract.

And it is agreed that no verbal arrangements made with any agent, and not included herein, shall be binding upon the party of the first part.

And the party of the second part further agrees that if the party of the first part, or their representatives, determines that the party of the second part is not giving the said hedge fence the care called for in accordance with this agreement, then that the party of the first part may take charge of, cultivate and protect the said hedge at the expense of the party of the second part, and the amount expended in connection therewith shall be added to the payment next falling due hereunder.

And the party of the first part agrees that upon the party of the second part showing that he the said party of the second part has complied with the terms of this agreement, then that the said party of the first part guarantees that the said hedge will turn ordinary farm stock such as horses, cattle and sheep.

In Witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto affixed their hands and seals.

Dated this day of

..... (Seal)

For the Manitoba Farmers' Hedge and Wire Fence Company, Limited.

Witness:

..... (Seal)

I, of the Municipality of

in the Province of

Manitoba, farmer, hereby agree that if I

shall not have paid to The Manitoba Farmers' Hedge and Wire Fence Company, Limited, the amount due to the said Company

under agreement, of even date herewith,

amounting to the sum of Dollars,

that the said sum shall be, and I hereby

grant a lien and charge upon my lands, and

bear interest at the rate of seven per cent.

per annum from the date hereof and he payable on demand.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set

my hand and seal this day of

A.D. 190

Signed, Sealed and Delivered,

In the presence of

DR. RUTHERFORD GOES TO OTTAWA.

We think we only voice the feelings of the great majority of our readers when we express our extreme gratification at the appointment of our old friend, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of Portage la Prairie, to the office of Chief Veterinarian at Ottawa. Dr. Rutherford was for many years veterinary adviser to The Nor-West Farmer, and his conduct of his department was as satisfactory to our readers as it was pleasant to ourselves. There has been of late among Canadian stockmen great dissatisfaction with the chief veterinary adviser of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and in the West more especially the feeling was still more intense. To us westerners it must be gratifying to see a man of our own, widely known and personally popular, preferred to that position. It will be a great advantage to the live stock interests of the West to have a man in close touch with the government in the East, who is familiar by personal experience with our special conditions and requirements, and dealing with the class of subjects that it will be his duty to handle. We are sure he will take along with him the good wishes of his brethren of the veterinary profession as well as the kindly regards of the farmers and breeders of Manitoba with whom he has come most closely into contact. We understand that he will, as president of the Horse Breeders' Association, take part in its convention work before leaving for the East and we prophesy for him a hearty and kindly send off—

"For he's a jolly good fellow,
Which nobody can deny."

—The local government has this year made a grant of \$1,600 to the Portage Agricultural Society's show.

—The C. P. R. are making application to the Dominion Parliament for an Act amending its charter, authorizing it to issue stock so as to acquire steam vessels, to increase and extend its landed, mineral, timber, hotel and other property, to manufacture or otherwise acquire and use electricity for motor and other purposes and to dispose of it, to improve its landed properties and otherwise, to establish parks and pleasure resorts on its lands, to aid and facilitate, in such manner as may be deemed advisable, the settlement of the lands of the company, and to assist settlers upon such land, and to secure the powers of an irrigation and land company.

LAND TAXATION.

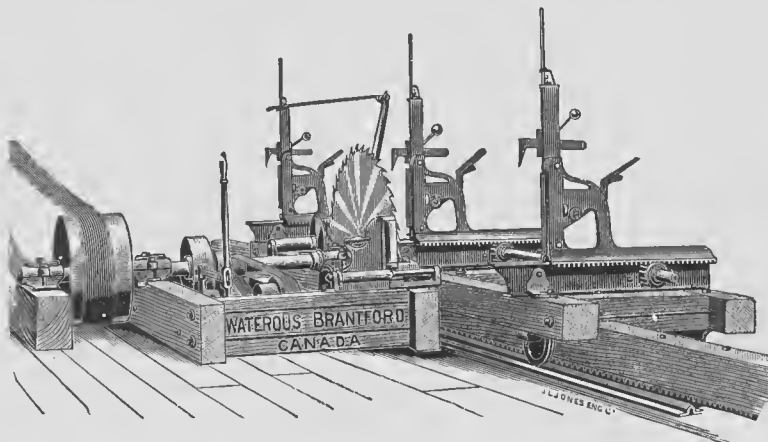
One of the burning questions in the West to-day is the taxation exemption enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. There can be no doubt whatever that the bargain between the Dominion Government and the company was a bad one in so far as this phase of it is concerned. Exemption from taxation can only be granted anyone at the direct expense of his neighbor, which is in principle essentially unfair, but when the party enjoying this exemption figures as a gigantic land owner and is practically everybody's neighbor, by reason of owning one-half of the settled area in the Territories, the term "unfair" must be changed to "criminal." But this was not all. At the request of the company, presumably to save unnecessary transfers of lands sold, the Dominion Government agreed not to issue patents for lands earned under the charter until the company actually disposed of them, when patent issues direct to the purchaser. This apparently innocent arrangement is now about to be made the basis of a further exemption from taxation for 20 years on the grounds that the Act states that the exemption shall date from the time when the company assumed ownership of the land, which, it is claimed, could not legally be until the title had been finally vested in the company. Truly, law and law makers are fearful and wonderful things, quite beyond the intellect of the average farmer, who, however, has to "pay the piper."

Newspapers and stump orators are very much down on the "grasping, heartless monopoly." We think that all the heart this corporation possesses could be bought for a very modest consideration, and as far as its grasping proclivities are concerned, we imagine that it is just about as grasping as the ordinary company or individual would be, who found himself with a "dead cinch" owing to the stupidity of another party in making a deal with him. It is a straight business transaction, and it is not at all likely that the company is going to recede an inch beyond what it considers its legal rights. The moral aspect of the dispute will have their weight. A contemporary aptly remarks that the increase in prices of the company's lands all through Eastern Assiniboia of one-fourth of its selling value is at least an indication that it feels fully able to resist any attempt at taxing the lands within any reasonable period, otherwise it would be more anxious to "unload," and the tendency would be rather to decrease than to increase the price at this particular juncture, when the question is one that must be definitely settled shortly. It is also felt that the extra dollar per acre would do more good in the pockets of the settlers buying than in the coffers of the company, which view has much to recommend it.

It is gratifying to learn that the Department of the Interior Patents Branch is rushing out the patents for these railway lands as fast as possible, in order that there may be no mistake about the liability of the company to taxation twenty years hence! Some of us, at least, are likely to live long enough to see this corporation bear its just share of the public burden. In the course of a short time the company's lands will all be legally vested in it and the 20-year exemption period, or at least the period which everybody thought applied, will have expired and it will then rest with the Northwest Government to seek a legal decision as to whether the exemption dates from the time the land grant was earned or from the date the patent issued. Of course, everybody knows what the intention was, but that cuts no figure in law and the chances are that the struggling settlers of our great West will continue to sow in order that the company may reap. What can be done about it? Nothing! grin and bear it as best you can. It is a God's blessing that we live in a rich country — no other country on earth could stand such imposition and blundering incapacity on the part of those responsible for the bargain.

As before stated, we are on the eve

Saw Mills. Saw Mills.



The last car load this year has just arrived.

Order at Once

if you want the

**BEST PORTABLE
MILL MANU-
FACTURED.**

Waterous Engine Works Co.

Winnipeg, Man.

of an important fight to get this momentous question settled. It will be interesting to see what stand our legislators, both in the Dominion and local houses, will take. The attitude of Dominion members so far, with a very few shining exceptions, has been most disappointing to the Western farmer. We would be the last to insinuate that Canadian public life is too corrupt to admit of the people getting justice where powerful corporations are interested, but it certainly seems that the many favors showered on members of Parliament in the shape of free transportation, etc., by railway companies, does influence their judgment to some extent. Judges and public men in Canada should be placed beyond temptation of that sort by law. We will await with interest the course of events during the next year or two, and it may be safely taken for granted that the voters in this country will be making copious mental notes to be referred to when election day comes around.

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTE WORK.

Apparently the Territorial Department of Agriculture proposes to move aggressively during the present year in the matter of institute work. The Territories have now been divided into two divisions for the purposes of institute organization. Each of these divisions comprises three separate series or routes of meetings. The western division takes in the following, first, the main line from Regina to Medicine Hat and the Crow's Nest line; second, the Prince Albert line, and third, the Calgary & Edmonton line. The eastern division covers, first, the main line from Fleming to Regina; second, the Manitoba Southwestern and Pipestone lines, and third, the country contiguous to the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway. It is the present intention, according to a circular recently mailed all secretaries of agricultural societies, to completely cover the whole Territories twice every year, the first set of meetings commencing during the latter part of February and the second about the middle of June.

It will be a source of gratification to Territorial farmers that the department shows an earnest disposition to recognize the importance of this work, which, indeed, can hardly be overestimated. A new departure on the part of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, namely, to supply experienced institute speakers to address western meetings of farmers and stockmen, is also one which will commend itself to thinking people. The energetic Live Stock Commissioner, F. W. Hodson, deserves every praise for this innovation, which is destined to lend considerable interest to our western meetings.

It is perfectly safe to state that there is no occupation on earth which offers

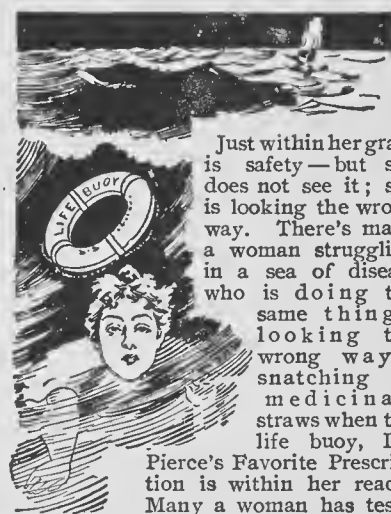
so many problems of the most intricate nature to those seeking earnestly for success as agriculture. Take the raising of crops alone, the various processes the tiny seed passes through before it sprouts and the plant reaches maturity, the number of trivial events which exercise such grave influences over plant life during the period of growth, the varied results of different methods of cultivation. Truly, the life history of plants is a life study in itself. When we pass on to the feeding, breeding and development of live stock, we are face to face with the work of such artists as Booth, Bates, Cruikshank, Duthie, and thousands of others, who consecrated their lives to the noble work of live stock improvement and whose names will live when those of poets, painters and statesmen are forgotten. In every department of the farm there is ever the opportunity for the study of nature; in every part of the farm, at your feet, by your side, all around, a marvel is spread before the close observer. The successful farmer of to-day must have a fair knowledge of stock breeding, veterinary science, agricultural chemistry in its various applications, soil physics and methods of cultivation, must be a fairly skilled mechanic; in fact, few are the things the up-to-date farmer does not require to know. With such a vista of interesting occupations and study before them, it is passing strange that there should still be a tendency on the part of farmers' sons to flock to cities in search of more "genteel" work.

Precisely here is where a successful institute system comes in. By bringing young and old before men skilled in special branches of farming and live stock husbandry and able to place their superior knowledge lucidly before an audience, a new interest is awakened and the profession of agriculture gradually elevated to its proper position. There should be more enthusiasm displayed over agricultural societies in this western country. There should be a closer union and co-operation amongst them. In union there is strength; what one individual fails to accomplish, a dozen or more banded together can often do, and this holds good with associations as well as individuals. The agricultural societies system throughout Manitoba and the Territories ought to be a mighty power in the land, instead of an absolute nonentity, which, we regret to say, is about its position to-day from a standpoint of political weight and influence.

—The Manitoba Game Act, which placed restrictions on the handling of certain raw fur skins during the close season, is to be amended so as not to interfere with the ordinary commercial fur trade. Hereafter merchants in outside territory will have nothing to fear in shipping raw furs of any kind. Formerly there was some danger of the confiscation of skins, through the ambiguousness of the Act.

—We invite special attention to the question and answer in our Legal Column on the worrying of cattle on open land by dogs. There are always two-legged snarlers whose only idea is number one, and it is well that the public rights on such topics should be clearly understood.

—The Farmer is very much pleased to note that a radical change is being made in the methods of conducting the work of the Immigration Department in the old country. In the future "personally conducted parties" will be more the line of work undertaken. Illustrated lectures will be done away with and a different class of men sought after. It is high time this was done. The returns from the efforts of the Immigration Department in the old country have not been at all adequate to the money spent.



not be alive to-day but for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." This famous medicine establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. Weak and sick women, especially those suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I take pleasure in writing to let you know the great good I received from your 'Favorite Prescription' and your 'Pleasant Pellets,' says Mrs. Nora Gaddie, of Rio, Hart Co., Ky. 'I took seven or eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one or two vials of the 'Pellets.' Think I would have been in my grave had it not been for your medicines. It has been about four months since I took the medicine. I was all run down, had loss of appetite, could not sleep at night, was nervous, had backache, black spots on my limbs, and sick headache all the time. I have not had sick headache since I took your medicine.'

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.

A LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER.

For a number of years the question of having one secretary for the various live stock and dairy associations in Manitoba has been discussed among leading breeders, but until recently nothing more than talk came of it. On the 23rd of January, however, a joint meeting of the executive committees of the Horse, Pure-Bred Cattle and Sheep and Swine Breeders' associations, the Dairy and Poultry associations was held to discuss the question. As might be expected, there was considerable diversity of opinion as to the duties of such a man, but none as to the advantage of having one man as joint secretary and devoting his whole time to advance the live stock and dairy interests. The joint executives, however, felt that they could not do anything other than bring the matter before the annual meetings of the various associations, and a resolution in accordance with this was passed. The joint meeting was productive of good in that the subject was thoroughly threshed out, and is perhaps better understood now than ever before.

There can be no doubt that a joint secretary for all (or nearly all) the associations, who would devote his whole time to the work, is just what the Province needs to help advance the live stock interests especially. It is a question, however, if the government would agree to appoint a man, who might be known as Live Stock Commissioner, with only the work of the associations to look after, nor would the salary now paid by the various associations amount to sufficient to make it worth while a good man taking up the work. Some other work must be coupled with it, and that which naturally does so is the Farmers' Institutes and Agricultural Societies. This would make a position that should command a good salary, and thus a capable man could be secured.

The Farmer is strongly in sympathy with this movement. Time and again have we pointed out that a superintendent of Farmers' Institutes was badly needed in the Province because the institute work, one of the most valuable works that can be carried on among farmers, has not made the progress it was capable of doing nor was it accomplishing the work of education that can be done more efficiently through it than in any other way. The main reason for this has been that the time of the officers of the Department has been so fully taken up in routine work that it has been impossible to give the institute work the supervision necessary to make it the power in the land it should be. The Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba, besides being Premier, is also Railway Commissioner, Chairman of the Council, and Minister of Immigration. It will thus be seen that the appointment of a strong man to take up the work of the institutes and agricultural societies as well as that of the various associations would be to strengthen the minister's hands and advance the educational work of the Department.

The various associations are taking a step in the right direction when urging the appointment of such an officer. We hope this matter will be thoroughly threshed out at the conventions and that it may result in the appointment of such a man as is wanted. It may be difficult to secure a man conversant with the live stock interests and at the same time thoroughly posted in the latest and best methods of institute work. He must also have a good knowledge of the country and be a capable judge of men as well as a clear, forcible speaker. The Farmer is in full accord with the appointment of such an officer, and we cannot have him too soon.

FOX TERRIER AT STUD.

(To thoroughbred bitches only)

The wire-haired fox terrier, "Cairnsmuir Gossoon," No. 6148, C.K.C.S.B. (by Ch. Gobang, ex Cairnsmuir Key-ring), 3rd puppy at Philadelphia in 1900. Color white, with evenly marked black and tan head.

Gossoon's sire won 400 first prizes and the 50-guinea challenge cup in England seven times.

Fee \$10.00.

E. N. MALTBY, MANOR, ASSA.



For \$3.65

This is a genuine Stradivarius model Violin, made of old wood, curly maple flamed back and sides, with top of highly polished wood, especially selected for violins, edges inlaid with turling, best quality ebony finish trimmings, a splendid toned instrument of exceptional power and sweetness. With each violin we include a genuine Brazilwood Tourte model bow, one extra set of strings, one piece of resin and one complete self instructor containing over one hundred selections, all carefully packed in a wooden shipping case. For \$1.50 extra we will send a splendid black violin case fully lined and with brass trimmings, lock and key.

C.O.D. IF PREFERRED. — If you do not wish to remit all the cash with your order send us 65c. as a guarantee of good faith and we shall be glad to forward Violin by express C.O.D. subject to examination. You can then examine it at your express office and if found perfectly satisfactory pay the express agent the balance of our special price, \$3.65, and the express charges.

The F. O. MABER CO., Ltd.,
Winnipeg

WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

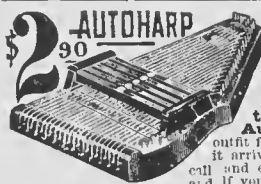
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

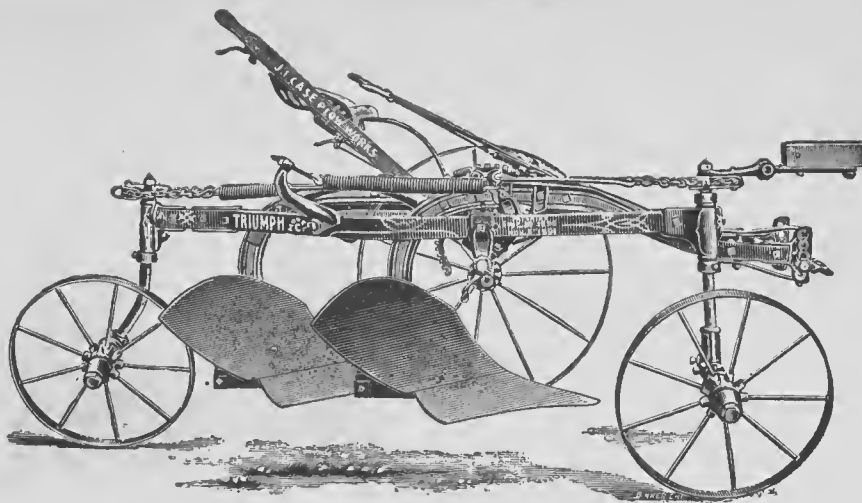
Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. *Wm. Wood*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.



SEND NO MONEY.

Just your name, address and nearest express office and we will send you this beautiful, sweet-toned Autoharp and complete outfit for examination. When it arrives at the express office call if you find it perfectly satisfactory. **factory, one of the finest musical instruments you have ever seen** and equal to autoharps sold regularly at from \$5.00 to \$8.00. **our special price, \$2.90**, pay the express agent and secure this great bargain. **Our \$2.90 Autoharp** is one of the highest grade Autoharps made. It has 23 silver steel strings, and 5 bars producing 5 chords, and is made of selected resonant California redwood handsomely polished and finished with best polished silver-nickel trimmings throughout. We include with each instrument tuning key, music stand, picks and a complete self-instructor, containing a large choice assortment of popular musical selections. The Autoharp has 10 complicated parts, and anyone, even without musical ability, can soon learn to play it well. As an accompaniment for singing it has no equal. \$2.90 is our special price made to introduce our Music Department. We have only 25 of this price. To secure one you must order at once. Send cash with order and we will include a well-made, highly-polished and varnished wooden carrying case. **Johnston & Co., Box 824, Toronto.**



This Case will bear investigation

The Model C TRIUMPH GANG PLOW

Contains the good points of all other plows and five good points found on no other plow.

The Gang they all Imitate

Light Draft. Perfect Work. Easily Handled. A perfect two-bottom plow. Double work with one more horse.

Northwestern Agent—J. I. CASE IMPLEMENT CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

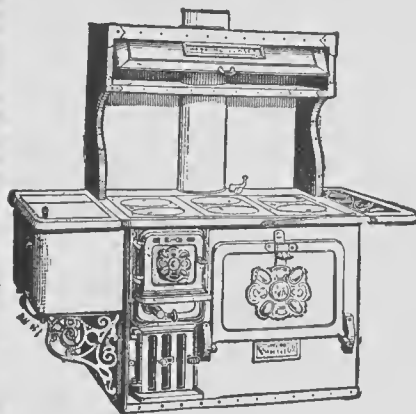
Agents for Canada

The Balfour Implement Co.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THE

"Oxford Chancellor"

STEEL RANGE



Has won an enviable reputation in the stove world. In its construction every important improvement has been added, which has made it the most desirable steel range for domestic use.

Every detail has been carefully studied to make it efficient and we are proud to offer it to you as a model of steel range construction at a reasonable price.

We make this magnificent Steel Range as illustrated with four or six No. 9 cooking holes. It has a large copper reservoir, is fitted with improved duplex grate to burn any kind of coal; the oven is large and is lined with asbestos board.

It will bake Biscuits in THREE MINUTES, using a very small amount of coal.

Price as illustrated with { 4 No. 9 Cooking Holes, \$55.00 } F. O. B. at
(to burn coal or wood) " { 6 No. 9 " \$60.00 } Winnipeg.

We give a guarantee with every Range sold

If not kept in stock by your local stove dealer write to us for further particulars.

GURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY, Ltd.
WINNIPEG.



Winnipeg, Feb. 5th, 1902.

The close of January brought colder weather and this has had a stimulating effect on certain lines of business, especially on fuel, the dealers in which were grumbling at the continued mild weather. A heavy fall of snow is what is needed to help the lumbermen and it would tend to improve trade generally. In all lines business continues very active. Dry goods are being shipped out to country points and are going forward in an increasing volume, and the same may be said of other lines. Country merchants are ordering freely—some wholesale houses think too freely. Prospects are bright and country merchants are feeling it. There is a disposition on their part, however, not to order so heavily as they used to do. Larger stocks are being carried in Winnipeg and it is thus much easier to get fresh supplies quickly than it used to be. As the facilities for replenishing increase, country merchants will not carry such heavy stocks as they used to, but will order in smaller lots from Winnipeg. The hardware market is quiet, but steady. Wholesale implement dealers are beginning their rush of shipments. There may be some trouble in storing them, as so many implement warehouses have grain stored in them at present. An advance of about 5 per cent. has been made in the wholesale price of implements by manufacturers, owing to increased cost of raw material, and labor, but so far no advance has been made in the retail figures. The 1902 building season promises to be a most active one, railway construction will be heavy and many men employed. This, with the greatly increased immigration from the south and east, should mean a very busy season. The clearing house statements show a decline in the volume of business, owing to the small amount of wheat moving.

Wheat.

The stagnation continues unabated, with only shadowy prospects of relief. It was hoped that the two days' conference of the Grain Board, held this week, would lead to something definite, but that is still a contingency. One proposal—to take 500,000 over to the C. N. R.—would be of trifling advantage. The elevator men who are now stocked full up don't want to pay storage at Fort William and the new road is not yet so strong in hauling power as to do more than keep its own customers going.

The proposal to call in the two southern roads, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, looks more feasible, but their ability to do us any real service is rather doubtful. We hoped something useful might result from the conference of the Grain Board, but when it comes down to the hard facts the weakness in hauling power that has crippled our own and every other road on this continent lies at the bottom of the whole trouble. The situation on the C. P. R. has been badly aggravated by the heavy snowfall in the east. If that can be got over, some relief may be looked for at Fort William shortly. Some clearer light may come out in the next ten days, but at present the situation is very obscure, and the country suffers accordingly. The relief to be got by carrying say 5,000,000 bushels to Duluth has less in it than is generally believed. Duluth quotations are only a cent better than for the same grades at Fort William.

On the world's markets there is practically no change from the prices we quoted a fortnight ago. Home trade is about dead, unless where some enterprising local man is putting up temporary storage to relieve his ordinary customers.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say, Feb. 7, 1902:—Liverpool 1d. higher. Paris unchanged to 3c. higher. American markets opened firm and slightly higher, but soon fell off from lack of support and weakness in coarse grains, and closed at 3c. to 3c. decline. Primary receipts were about 100,000 bus. less than last year. Export clearances for the day fair, 340,000 bus. Exports from both coasts for the week liberal, 4,300,000 bus., against 3,702,000 bus. last week and 4,998,000 bus. last year.

Chicago May closed 77½c. to 78c.; July 77½c. to 78c.

Minneapolis May closed 74½c. to 75c.; July 75½c. to 76c.

Winnipeg futures, no quotations.

Manitoba wheat stagnant, nothing doing. Prices of wheat in store in Fort William are stationary at 69½c. for 1 nor. and 68½c. for 2 nor., spot or February delivery. For May delivery, 74c. 1 nor. and 70½c. 2 nor. In store Duluth, owing to shippers being able

to get cars there to ship to the seaboard, is worth 3c. over Fort William prices.

Winnipeg inspections for week ending Feb. 7th were as follows:—

Wheat—1 hard 14, 1 northern 134, 2 northern, 194, 3 northern 13, other grades 26. Total wheat 381 cars.

Oats—2 white 51, 2 mixed 11, and feed 25. Total 87.

Barley—Feed 2. Flax 2. Total 472 cars.

Feed.

Bran \$14.50, shorts \$15.50, other values unchanged.

Oats.

Not much change since last report. Locally grown oats are worth 32c. to 34c. on the street at Winnipeg. Edmonton feed 36c. to 38c. No. 2 white 38c. to 40c., 1 white 42c., but very few on offer.

Barley.

The market is very slim. Feed 32c. to 34c. Better sorts on cars 36c. to 37c.

Cattle.

The market is inclined to rise a little, there being an excellent demand and the supply somewhat limited. Values are steady at 3½c. to 4½c. for choice cattle, while something extra choice would run up to 4½c. The common run of cattle bring from 3½c. to 4c. delivered in Winnipeg.

Buyers are scouring the country now for stockers; yearlings bring \$14 to \$16, and two-year-olds \$18 to \$22.

Dressed beef is higher, bringing 7c. to 7½c. for fresh killed choice carcasses, the latter price only for the very best. Frozen beef, as brought into the market at Winnipeg by farmers, goes for about 1c. to 1½c. less.

Veal ranges from 6c. a lb. for heavy carcasses to 8c. and 9c. for choice ones of lighter weight.

Sheep.

Mutton is nominal at 7c. to 8c.

Hogs.

Supplies have not been quite so large as have been coming in, but the demand is good and values remain firm at 8½c. for choice weights delivered in Winnipeg. Prices in the east are declining and though no drop has been made here, we suspect there is an inclination to do so.

Dressed hogs are quoted at 8c. for choice weights and 7½c. for light weights delivered here.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery—Market nominal at 21c. to 22c. laid down here.

Dairy.—The market is very firm for choice goods. Fresh butter from separator cream put up in bricks is in keen demand at 20c. to 22c. delivered here. Ordinary rolls and tubs run from 12c. to 15c.

Cheese.—Several cars of Ontario cheese are expected in next week and will sell to the jobbers at 11½c.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry.—The receipts are light and values are nominal at:—Chickens 7c. to 9c., ducks and geese 9c., turkeys 11½c.

Eggs.—Owing to the continued large supply of fresh eggs coming in from all points it has been impossible to maintain prices. Dealers have been trying to keep up prices, but it has been impossible to do so in face of the heavy supplies coming in. 20c. a dozen by the case, delivered in Winnipeg, is the highest we dare quote at present. The recent cold weather may affect the supply a little in a week or so, but milder weather will only start the hens at work again and lower values may prevail before another report can be made.

Hides.

There is no change in the market. Frozen hides are worth 5½c., with a 5 lb. tare.

THE CLOVER HARMONOPHONE

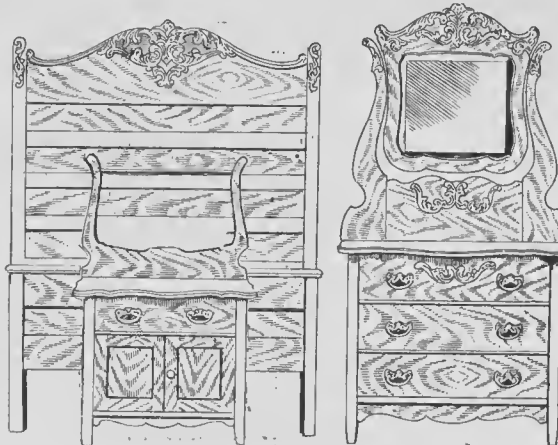


An entirely new invention in the Harmonica line, which is beyond question one of the most remarkable ever made in mouth organs. It consists of a combination of a regular Clover Harmonica and metal phone, as shown in illustration. This phone enables the player to produce various effects, from the soft tremolo to the full sonorous tones of the organ. It gives an excellent volume of music, increasing it just as the metal horn of a phonograph amplifies the different sounds. 65c. each. By mail, 10c. extra.

The F. O. MABER CO., Ltd.,
Winnipeg

WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE

PACKED f.o.b. \$17.



This beautiful new style, all hardwood, golden finish Bedroom Suite. Bureau has 16x20 bevel plate mirror.

Write us for any wants in the furniture line. Will answer quick.

SCOTT FURNITURE CO'Y, WINNIPEG.

OUR GREAT SEWING MACHINE OFFER

FOR \$24.93



This is positively the greatest and most wonderful Sewing Machine offer ever made in Canada. This machine is of the highest grade of mechanical construction and will work equal in every respect to machines sold by agents for \$65. It has neat, strong head, self-threading shuttle, and improved automatic bobbin winder. A complete set of attachments included.

Sent C. O. D. for 93c.—Send us 93c. as a guarantee of good faith and we will ship you one of these machines C. O. D. by freight or express, whichever is the cheapest. Upon its arrival pay the agent the balance, \$24, and try the machine AT YOUR HOME FOR FIFTEEN DAYS. If, after a thorough examination, you are not perfectly satisfied with it, you may return it to us at our expense and we will immediately refund the full amount paid. Do you think we could afford to make this liberal offer if we didn't believe the machine equal to all we claim for it?

Our 5-Year Binding Guarantee—With each of our \$24.93 machines we issue a guarantee, good for 5 years, by the terms of which if any part gives out by reason of defective material or workmanship we will repair or replace it free of charge. This does not apply to needles, shuttles or attachments.

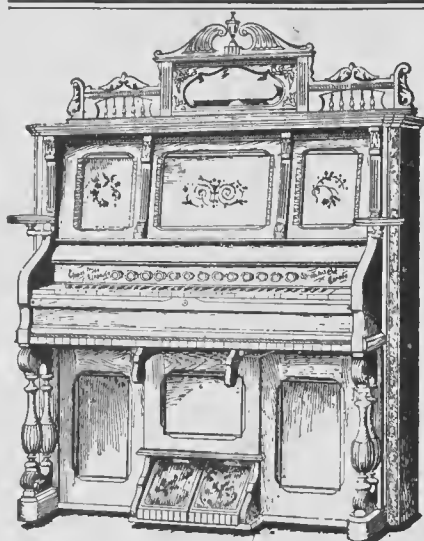
The F. O. Maber Co., Limited, Winnipeg
WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE

THE THOMAS ORGAN

PIANO CASE

Six Octaves. Height, 71 in. Width, 58 in. Depth, 23 in. Weight, 430 lbs.

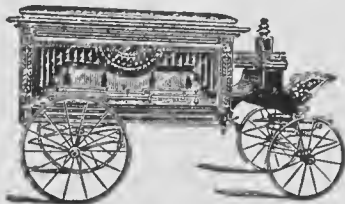
Black walnut or golden oak case, finely finished and polished; figured panels; automatic swinging fall-board and front; full length music rest; mouse-proof pedals and nickel-plated frames. These organs stand without a "peer" for musical excellence, beauty of design, simplicity of construction, promptness of action. In buying an organ you might as well have the best. You can have one on terms to suit and at a right price. Write for catalogue, or if in the city, call at our store, 470 Main St., and examine for yourself.



Our catalogues of 10c. Sheet Music are replete with the latest Popular and Classical Music. Write for catalogue.

ADDRESS THE GRUNDY MUSIC CO.,
DEPT. B. P. O. BOX 1308. WINNIPEG.

VINCENT & MACPHERSON



LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
BRANDON, MAN.
Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.

Thompson, Sons & Co., Licensed and Bonded
Best Prices. Prompt Returns. Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg.



HIRED HELP FOR THE FARM.

The difficulty experienced every year in securing the right kind of hired help on the farm is leading men more and more to turn to the Immigration Department to secure competent men from the Old Country. Our readers will remember that Mr. Robt. Adamson, of the Department of Immigration, has already brought out two lots of such men from Scotland. That these men have proved most satisfactory to those who secured them is borne out by the fact that a large number of applications are now in the hands of the officials for men for this season. Owing to the large increase in settlement and of the area under cultivation, the chances are that hired help will be scarce this year. Experienced men are exceedingly difficult to get in Ontario and it is likely to be so here. To avoid trouble and to let farmers know what class of men are being brought out, a standard has been established. This will be found in the advertisement of the Immigration Department elsewhere in this issue. This standard should ensure good men, and that it does so is borne out by the fact that the percentage of failures is as low as 3 per cent. This year the minimum age limit of the standard has been raised from 19 to 20 years. In applying farmers should not stipulate for conditions other than those given. Some farmers want a man that is a teetotaler, others a man who does not use tobacco and that will not split on the stoves, etc. Such details make it harder to find a suitable man and the applicant may not get one, or if the application particularizes too much it may be shelved at once. The Department will not promise to secure men other than those fulfilling their standard. Farmers wishing good men for the year should write at once to the Immigration Department.

THE FARM TELEPHONE.

Travelling through the farming districts, one becomes more and more impressed with the manner in which agriculturists are keeping pace with progressive ideas and improvements. This is especially true in regard to the number of farm telephones in daily use. With one of these installed the farmer has merely to call up any one he may desire and he can transact business, give orders, get market quotations on all of his products, keep thoroughly informed, etc., without going to town. In the busy season he is enabled to save valuable time and facilitate movements all along the line. He gives orders on the telephone for up-to-date machines, implements and tools of all kinds. The farmer's time is money and he saves time and money by using the most improved machines and facilities at his command in this age of improvements. The use of the telephone on the farm is aptly illustrated on another page of this issue, where the farmer is shown ordering new McCormick binders and twine from the dealer.

A. E. McKenzie & Co., send us their 6th annual seed catalogue, which is freely illustrated. Our readers, especially in the west, will find it interesting, reliable and up-to-date. If you haven't received a copy address a card to A. E. McKenzie & Co., Brandon, Man., and mention The Nor-West Farmer.

J. M. Perkins, the old-established Winnipeg seedsmen, has sent out his annual list of seeds, garden implements, etc. His solid reputation and thorough acquaintance with the requirements of the country, make him a safe man to deal with.

Improvements in Blackleg Vaccination.—The wide and successful use of Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine in the United States and Canada has nearly completed its seventh year, which shows the real value of this remedy to the cattle raisers in those parts of the country where blackleg is troublesome. The old powder form vaccine, requiring a hypodermic syringe and set of instruments to mix, filter and inject it, is being rapidly displaced by "Blacklegine," which is Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine in the form of a cord, ready for use as sold, and is applied with a needle. When the cord form was devised and put to practical use in 1897, vaccination at once became more popular, as it was readily seen that the improved method was more simple, but just as effective as the old. Cattlemen who contemplate vaccinating their calves this fall will be glad to learn that an improved needle for applying "Blacklegine" is now being furnished which renders vaccination more rapid and easier than ever. The improved needle is provided with a detachable handle and an extra needle in case of accident. The handle with the two needles is called the "Blacklegine Outfit" and costs only fifty cents. Cattlemen who raise choice calves and who have been using Pasteur "Double" Vaccine (powder form) will be pleased to know that the double treatment is now furnished also in the cord form, known as "Double Blacklegine." Write to Pasteur Vaccine Co. for pamphlet about the cause and nature of blackleg and its successful prevention with Pasteur Blackleg Vaccines. The headquarters of the Pasteur Company in the United

States and Canada is in Chicago, Illinois; and W. J. Mitchell, of Winnipeg, Man., and Prince Albert, Sask., is one of their general agents.

We invite our readers to look into the advertisement. In this issue, of the International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A. In that "ad." they offer to every reader of The Farmer a copy, free of cost, of their illustrated stock book on the easy condition that you send them along with your correct postal address replies to the three questions asked by them in that "ad." It is only sent to those who comply with the condition named.

G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg, recently opened their new paint factory. The new building is at the rear of their premises on Market Street and faces a spur of the transfer track, which thus affords excellent shipping facilities. The building is four stories high, with basement, and well adapted in every way for the manufacture of paint and putty.

W. EWING & CO.,

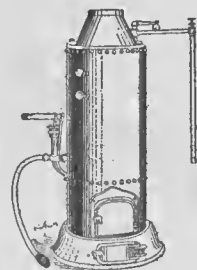
(Established 1869).

SEEDSMEN

Illustrated Seed Catalogues Free.

Send us a postal card with your address. We offer an ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS, not surpassed in completeness or quality by any Seed House in Canada. WE ATTEND PROMPTLY to mail orders and in this way we can fill seed orders, with no trouble to the purchaser whatever.

W. EWING & CO. MONTREAL.

EVERYTHING
FOR POWER.

For machinery of all kinds see this space in future issues.

GASOLINE
ENGINES A
SPECIALTY.

THE WINNIPEG MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.

179 Notre Dame St., WINNIPEG, Man.



21 jewels, lever escapement, patent regulator adjusted, same as Waltham or Elgin, 4 1/2 ounce case, solid, Alaska Silver, richly Gold lined, beautifully hand engraved. In appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to the best gold silver watch ever made. Open face, with heavy French crystal, dust-proof, screw back and screw bezel, the whole case highly polished and tested to 800 pounds strain. The movement is plainly stamped "21 Jewels Railroad Time-keeper." No better watch was ever sold for less than \$15.00. Always correct. Will last for a lifetime. Send only 10c. to show that you mean business, also the name of your nearest Express Office and we will send the Watch there. When it arrives, call and examine it carefully and then if satisfied that it is worth at least three or four times what we ask, pay the Express Agent the balance, \$3.97, and Express charges and secure this great bargain. If you do not live near an Express Office or wish to save Express charges, send \$3.97 cash with order and we will forward the Watch carefully packed by mail, postpaid. We guarantee safe delivery. FERRY WATCH CO., BOX 807, TORONTO.

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Dealers in
Marble and Manitoba GraniteMonuments,
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Represented by
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When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY
IS THE STANDARD
STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS, &
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Farmers and others needing Pumps, send for our illustrated catalogue and price list.

We have a fine line of our Standard Stock Pumps on hand.

All pumps are fitted with porcelain lined cylinders, and are warranted to work satisfactorily.

Riesberry & Co.,

BRANDON, MAN.

Factory: Corner of 6th St. and Pacific Ave.

USE THE ALL-WOOL AND ONLY GENUINE

MICA FELTING

Winnipeg, July 19th, 1901.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have no hesitation in stating that the "All-Wool Mica Roofing" handled by you is a first-class material. Our new office at the mill, oatmeal mill, engine house and roof over the new engine at the mill, have all been roofed with this material and has given good satisfaction.

(Signed) W. W. OGILVIE MILLING CO.

F. W. Thompson, Gen. Mgr.

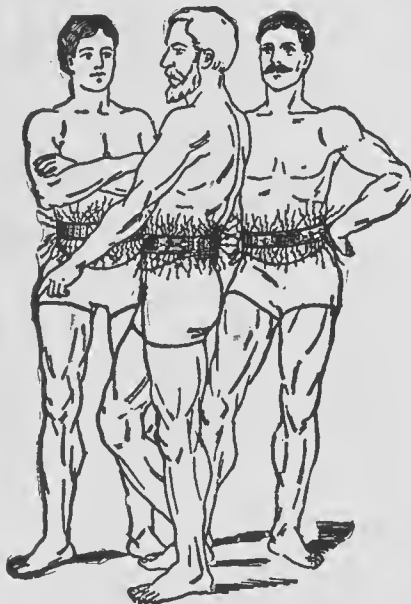
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

W. G. FONSECA, 176 Higgins Ave. Winnipeg



Send only 10c. as a guarantee of good faith, at your name, address and nearest Express Office and we will send this handsome Watch and Superb Ring to your Express Office for examination. When they arrive, call and examine them thoroughly, then if satisfied that the Ring and Watch would sell regularly for \$10.00 or \$12.00, pay the Express Agent the balance, \$3.98, and Express charges and secure the greatest bargain in Jewel-ry ever offered. This magnificent Watch is Gold Cased, elegantly engraved in Solid Gold Designs. It is open face, unbreakable French Crystal, hard enameled dial, stem wind and set, and fitted with a genuine 21 Jeweled "Locomotive Special" movement with lever escapement. Fully equal in appearance to Watches sold regularly for \$50.00. We recently secured 516 Gold-filled Rings of exceptional value at a great bargain. They are all in the new styles, set with from one to ten stones, Diamonds, Opals, Rubies, Turquoise, Sapphires, Emeralds, etc. of such superior quality that it is almost impossible for experts to tell them from the real stones. They look to be worth anywhere from \$25.00 to \$50.00. The best Rings will of course go to those ordering first, so lose no time. Write to-day. If you do not live near an Express Office or wish to save Express charges send \$3.98 cash with order and we will send your Watch and Ring carefully packed in a box by mail, postpaid. Lady's size, Hunting case, same price. The Mail Order Supply Co., Box 806, Toronto.

TO MEN ONLY



I hardly think it possible that weak men know or appreciate the wonderful remedy I offer for the radical cure of all personal weakness, as Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Debility, etc. I have studied weak men for thirty years, studied to cure them. Nearly 100,000 sufferers have been restored under my treatment. As long as a man has vitality sufficient to move about there is a good chance for a cure, and so positive am I of this that to those who are afflicted as above I will give my latest Modern Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt

ON ABSOLUTE

60 Days' Free Trial

without one cent in advance or on deposit. I have legally sworn to this offer, and will forfeit \$5,000.00 if it is not carried into effect. During the past few months I have been giving out thousands of my appliances to sufferers in general, and I invite the afflicted to call and see the reports from these. Nearly all cured, and many after everything else had failed. For a time my offer will be to weak men only, as they need all the encouragement and help I can give. For this reason all my time for the present will be given to them

Free Book, Free Consultation.

If you haven't time to call send for my latest "Book of Nature," free by mail, securely sealed. It is interesting and helpful, and contains information every man should know who values his health and wants to avoid premature decline of the vital energies.

DR. D. L. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.



Experience with Spelt.

A great many enquiries have reached us in regard to spelt, and we have collected the experience of a number of our readers on this subject. They all point to the one thing. In sections where oats rust badly spelt will make an excellent substitute for coarse grains. From the experience of reliable men the new grain gives excellent results when fed to all kinds of stock. To obtain best results it must be well crushed. One complaint has reached us that the husk which covers the kernel is so hard that if coarsely ground it will cut the lining of a horse's mouth, much as skunk grass will. This can be overcome by grinding the grain fine.

The following letters speak for themselves:—

William Turner, Franklin, Man.:—"Our experience with spelt is as follows: Last spring we sowed a bag of two bushels on two acres. This land was broken the year before, but it was pretty rough. In consequence we did not get nearly all the spelt, as it grew so rank that it lay down flat. We could not tilt the binder very low or it would catch the roots and sods; however, we threshed it, and were surprised to see one hundred and six bushels knocked out of such a small amount of stuff. The straw is white and fine and cattle and horses eat it up clean. We crushed some of the spelt and fed it to pigs and hens. They seem to like it and thrive well on it. We believe it to be better for feed, with a greater yield per acre than barley or oats."

R. C. Henders, Culross, Manitoba:—"Last year I sowed 18 bushels of spelt on land broken and sown to wheat without backsetting the previous year. It was plowed in the spring and sown at the rate of about a bushel to the acre. It came up thin but stood well and turned off a heavy crop. I sowed beside it, so as to be under the same conditions, 7 acres of oats and 6 acres of barley. The yields were as follows: Spelt, 60 bushels per acre; oats, 38, and barley, 33. I next began testing its feeding value against oats and barley. I put some of my horses on spelt straw, with one gallon of ground spelt three times a day, while others had native hay with one gallon of barley and oat chop three times a day. This feeding has been going on for over seven weeks, and I find that from the beginning the horses on the spelt toned up, and are feeling better and doing better than those on the other feed. All have been having the same amount of work and exercise. Naturally the conclusion I have come to is that spelt is the grain to grow, both for hay and grain. I consider the spelt straw cut a little on the green side, is much better than the native hay, and, what is more, the horses getting the spelt straw have been entirely free from sickness, have shaken off the sluggishness which characterized them when fed on native hay. I believe there is a certain amount of malarial fever germs on a great deal of our native hay, and that this is the cause of a great deal of horse sickness. I am convinced that this is true in my case, and will drop feeding native hay to my horses altogether. I fully believe that in many instances where we have been condemning the water the hay was really to blame. I have nothing to say against oats, if we could grow them successfully, yet under existing conditions, troubled as we are with rust, I believe that farmers will be very much better off if they would grow less oats and depend more on spelt for their coarse grain. I have not conducted any experiment in feeding the spelt to cattle and pigs, but they eat it readily and seem to do as well on it as on barley or oats. The spelt ripens differently from

other grain. The kernels are quite ripe and fit to cut before the straw begins to color. It grows thick in the bottom, and this, with the straw being green at harvesting time, makes heavy cutting, but at the same time it gives a lot of first-class hay with a better yield of grain than our other coarse grains. The aftermath is heavy and furnishes an abundance of fall feed for stock. Thus in every way I consider the spelt a very valuable grain for the farmer."

D. Sutherland, Suthwyn, Man.:—"I am more than satisfied with my experience in raising and feeding the new grain called spelt. I feel that it is just what every farmer wants, as it will take the place of oats which have been more or less of a failure for some years. The yield per acre with me is about 85 bushels. We have fed it for the past three months and are perfectly satisfied with it. Our horses are in harness every day and are sleek looking and full of life. They look as if they enjoyed their new-found food. I find it equally valuable for cows and hogs, as we have fed it to them with just as good results. We have fed some of it whole, but think the best returns are obtained when it is crushed. In feeding I find that a smaller quantity should be fed than oats. The straw is just as good as hay for fodder, if cut at the right time."

J. A. Lone, Mowbray, Man.:—"I have tried spelt for two years. This year I had 20 acres of it and threshed 50 bushels per acre. In seeding it I tried sowing it in different ways, but found that when the drill was set for 10 pecks of barley per acre the best results were obtained. This would give about 13 bushels per acre. I got 50 bushels ground, and have been feeding it to my stock with great success. The cattle like it, both the grain and the straw, and are doing well on it. Across the boundary line the farmers claim that the straw is as good as timothy hay for feed. As an example of how the cattle liked it, I might mention that beside the spelt was 65 acres of barley which was cut early and an aftermath grew up about 18 inches high. The cattle would walk across this to the spelt in stook every time they got the chance. As a feed for cattle I esteem it superior to oats or barley. For pigs I find it gives great satisfaction, but if ground coarsely they are apt to throw out the shells. Running out of spelt, I fed wheat screenings and the pigs had really to be starved into eating them. Evidently the spelt was sweeter and more to their liking. The spelt will produce bigger yields than other grains and as a mixture for feeding I believe it will prove a great boon to this country."

W. R. F. Collis, Shoal Lake, Man.:—"I see by the last issue of The Nor-West Farmer that one of your correspondents has been growing 55 bushels of spelt to the acre. I put in 4 acres last spring on a piece of old land and threshed 102 large bags full (too full to tie). I have not tried it as feed yet, nor could I say anything about the straw, as I left it standing till it was much too ripe. It should be cut pretty green, I believe."

A Monster Wheat Crop.

On page 57 of our last issue a subscriber challenged the accuracy of statements made in an advertisement in our Christmas issue, regarding the great wheat crop of Jos. Glenn, Indian Head. It was quite right that the details of that statement should be investigated, and as the name of Angus Mackay, superintendent at Indian Head, was used, we appealed to him for verification. In the letter below he furnishes, with his wonted discrimination, a very lucid explanation of the facts, so far as known to him, for which we feel sure our readers, as well as ourselves, will be grateful to him. His additional particulars of other great yields in the west must also be very interesting, as they are certainly most encouraging.

Mr. Mackay says: "In your issue of 20th January an article appeared on 'Boom Advertising,' signed 'New Subscriber,' and, in your answer, you ask if I will vouch for certain statements made by an agent of a real estate firm with regard to the crop of Joseph Glenn, of this place. Permit me to say that the agent of the real estate firm had no authority to use my name in any connection, as at that time I was unacquainted with any of the particulars in regard to Mr. Glenn's land purchase, his expenses in working the land, or the crop, although I had been informed that he had a very large yield. The agent, I presume, got his information from Mr. Glenn, and so far as I know the information is correct. I have since heard that Mr. Glenn scripped the land, which accounts for the low price paid for it. In further reference to this quarter section, I may say that it lies in the valley of the Qu'Appelle river, and that it and the other land along that river has never been considered suitable for wheat, except in the most favorable seasons. Last year was favorable and a phenomenal crop was the result. You ask if I will vouch for Mr. Glenn's yield of 47 bushels per acre on 160 acres, without qualification or evasion. I certainly cannot do so, but I will vouch for the fact of having received a 2-bushel bag of wheat, with a certificate signed by Mr. Glenn that the wheat is a portion of a 22,000-bushel crop grown on the 160 acres referred to, and on 340 acres on the adjoining section: 500 acres in all. In case of any doubt still remaining as to reliability of Mr. Glenn's

statement as to yield, I append a partial list of data secured with regard to the large yields produced by farms in Assiniboia during the past year. Two-bushel samples have been secured for exhibition purposes, and each grower has certified to the correctness of the following:—

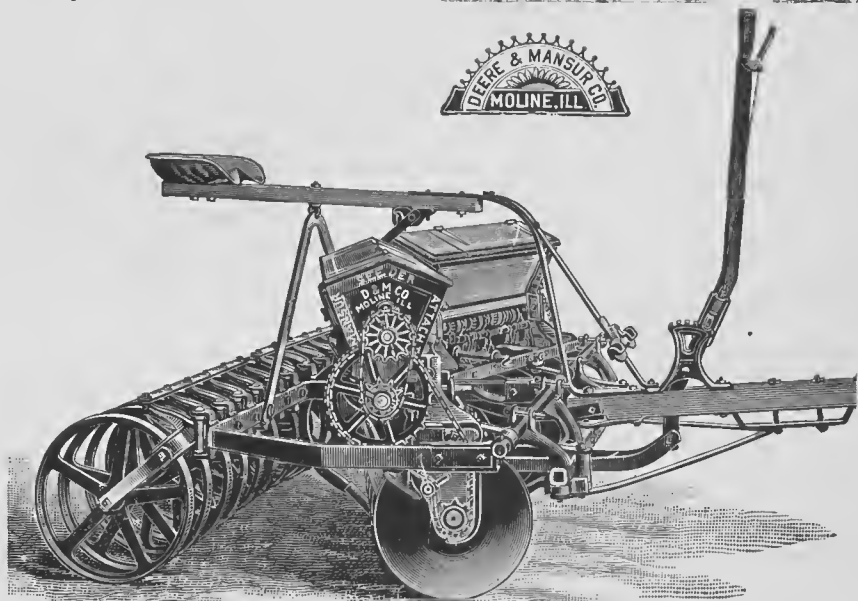
Name and Post Office.	Bus. on acres.	Bushels per ac.
L. Kell, Lumsden	5,000	100 50
T. Livingstone, Ind. Head	9,000	180 50
H. Dorrell, Moose Jaw	600	12 50
A. Moffat, Moose Jaw	500	10 50
W. R. Motherwell, Ahernethy	1,248	24 52
E. Stueck, Ahernethy	62	1 62
J. Stueck, Chikney	1,960	40 49
J. H. Pearce, Regina	810	15 54
W. Dixon, Hillesden	212	4 53
Geo. Lang, Indian Head	3,760	80 47
F. W. Seymour, Qu'Appelle Stn.	2,160	45 48
J. Dinnin, Ahernethy	1,200	25 48
G. Hyde, Grenfell	705	15 47
A. Kindred, Moffat	3,375	75 45
C. E. Cullum, Regina	1,880	40 47
R. Alexander, Regina	2,117	49 43
R. Johnston, Qu'Appelle Stn.	3,600	80 45
J. Reynolds, Qu'Appelle Stn.	1,350	30 45
J. Strong, Rocanville	4,500	100 45
R. O. Miller, Moose Jaw	1,800	40 45

"I have other samples of wheat from fields ranging a bushel or two below these; but sufficient has been given to show that Mr. Glenn might easily have 47 bushels per acre on 160 acres, and not be higher than many others from Moosomin on the east to Moose Jaw on the west."

The Pincher Creek Agricultural Society has decided to hold a fall fair in preference to a summer one.

Deere Combined Disc Drill and Broadcast Seeder. THREE MACHINES IN ONE.

The use of DISC DRILLS for drilling grain has now become so general that to expatiate on the advantages of such a tool over the shoe or hoe drill is unnecessary. The DEERE offers all the advantages of the regular disc drill and at the same time may be readily converted into a broadcast seeder, or the attachment may be removed altogether, leaving our regular DEERE DISC HARROW. The Attachment is made in four widths, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet, and for either 16, 18 or 20 inch discs. The 6 and 7 foot can be furnished with pressure wheels when desired.



DEERE COMBINED DISC DRILL & SEEDER, with Pressure Wheel Attachment.

THE FAIRCHILD COMPANY, Ltd., Winnipeg, General Agents for Manitoba.

D. RUPERT, Toronto, Ont., General Agent for Ontario and Quebec.

DEERE & MANSUR COMPANY, MOLINE, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

THE COLUMBIA THRESHER

A time and money saver for the farmer.
A small Thresher of great capacity that can be run by light power and operated by few men.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List—FREE.
SWEEP AND TREAD POWERS
BELLE CITY MFG. CO., Racine, Wis. Box 132

BELLE CITY FEED and ENSILAGE CUTTER

with blower carrier attachment. All sizes. Catalogue and latest book about ensilage sent free on request. Write for it.

Agricultural Institute Meeting.

The Indian Head Agricultural Society held the first agricultural institute meeting of the year on Friday afternoon, January 31st. There was an attendance of about 40, making a small meeting for such a well-settled district. The weather was perfect. Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, gave the results of experiments conducted on the farm, and George Lang, of Indian Head, favored the audience with a very practical talk on fruits and forest tree culture. The president, John W. Millar, expressed the wish that the meeting should be a specially "free and easy" one, and he earnestly invited all present to take part in the discussions which would follow each address.

BEST MODE OF CULTIVATION.

Mr. Mackay explained that the crops on the farm had been grown under four different modes of cultivation: Fallow, brome breaking and backsetting, native grass breaking and backsetting, and fall plowing of stubble, which gave the following bushels per acre:—

	Fallow.	Bromo Back-setting.	Prairie sod Back-setting.	Stubble.
Wheat . .	49	45	48	40
Oats . .	117	..	92	91
Barley . .	60	51	..	50

The result of these experiments would seem to show that summer fallow is the best method of preparing the land for grain in this country at present. The next best is probably the brome backsetting.

SELECTED GRAIN.

Experiments were conducted with a view to determining the comparative value of different modes of seed grain selection. Selected grain from the earliest and best heads in a field of Red Fyfe did not yield as heavy by 7.20 bushels per acre as large seed obtained from an ordinary sample of the same grain, but the results of experiments were reversed with regard to the Banner oat. This, of course, is only the result of one year's experiments.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

Artificial manure experiments indicated that it would not pay farmers to use fertilizers while the land is in its present state, but the speaker hoped that by the time the land required such treatment he would be in a position to give valuable information along this line.

SMUTTY WHEAT AND OATS.

The worst possible sample of smutty wheat was treated with a solution of bluestone (1 lb. of bluestone to 5 bushels of wheat). The results from sowing this seed were that only eight heads were smutty out of 881. The same sample, sown without treatment produced 431 smutty heads out of 950. Seed treated with bluestone in the spring of 1900 and sown in the spring of 1901 gave as good results as seed treated just before sowing. Formalin had always given good results with oats and barley, but this year, owing probably to an inferiority of the formalin or the peculiarity of the season, such was not the case. A sample of spelt was shown. This was an excellent food for stock, but it required to be ground. It would produce 50 bushels to the acre.

BEST VARIETIES OF GRAIN.

Mr. Mackay considered the Banner oat the best. Abundance was a splendid variety. In the barleys the French Chevalier was the best in the two-rowed and the Odessa or the Mensury in the six-rowed. The Huron variety of wheat proved the best at Indian Head Experimental Farm. The Red Fyfe made a close second.

SUMMER FALLOW EARLY.

Mr. Mackay said it was very important that summer fallowing should be done early so as to get the benefit of the June rains. Cultivation should be 6 or 8 inches deep at first and the surface should be stirred often enough to keep down the weeds and to form a mulch to prevent evaporation of moisture. Brome and Western Rye yielded

large crops of hay. Peas, spelt and rape made good green food for pigs.

TREE-GROWING.

Mr. Lang was then called upon. He expressed regret at the small interest farmers are taking in the growing of trees. So many people still persist in holding to the old theory that trees will not grow. We do not now have to point only to the experimental farm at Indian Head for illustrations of what can be done in this connection, but can cite splendid growths at Macleod, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Yorkton, etc. In many places trees are doing better than at Indian Head. All that is required is cultivation and attention. The Hon. Wm. Eakin, Crescent Lake, Assa., considers that the cost of caring for his windbreak, about 200 yards in length, situated on the north side of his buildings, is at least five times less than what it would cost him to keep the snow shovelled away from his barns. Experiments with regard to the expense of growing trees indicate that it only costs

\$2.25 per year to cultivate one-half acre containing 1,815 trees.

WONDERFUL GROWTHS.

Several samples of tree growths were shown during the address. A Russian poplar was exhibited which showed a growth (from a well-established tree) of over 6 feet in one year. A cottonwood showed a growth of about 6 feet in the same time. A sample of ash showed an exceptional advance of about 6 feet in one year. An elm grown from seed shot up about a foot the first year and 1½ the second, and a native maple had reached the height of 2 feet from seed in two years. This is the best possible tree for a wind-break, explained the speaker, and if we get a hedge of these trees around our garden we will have no difficulty in growing many varieties of fruit. The next sample was an Ontario willow. Mr. Lang considered this would be a good tree here. His favorite tree was the cottonwood. It gave the least trouble and the quickest results. In the Rus-

sian poplar, cottonwood, elm, maple, willow and ash, which are all hardy, we have a sufficient variety of trees to make a wonderful improvement in our home surroundings and to enhance the value of our property to a very considerable extent. By applying to the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, before the first of May, 1902, trees or seeds can be obtained for planting in 1903.

FRUIT.

Mr. Lang contended that we can grow raspberries, gooseberries, currants and plums as well as they can be grown anywhere. Crab apples also do well here. We can increase our number of varieties by first getting trees which will stand our climate best and then graft varieties which are not so readily grown. It is essential, in order to have prolific fruit trees, that the land be well cultivated. Fruit bushes should be planted 5 feet apart one way by 4 feet the other. Crab trees planted in 1896 almost all fruited last year, some

SYLVESTER

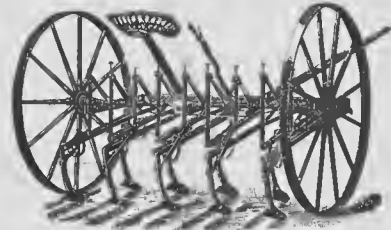
Leads Them all
in
Seeding and Cultivating Machinery.



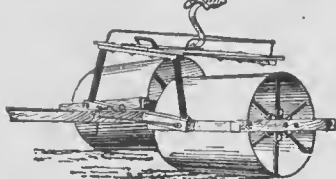
Call on their agent in your town, and examine their machinery for coming season before purchasing elsewhere. Their Disc Drills have advantages and improvements over any other.

Manufacturers of the celebrated
Monitor Shoe Drill, Hoe Drills

single or combined with the best Cultivator for summer fallow on the continent. Guaranteed to give good satisfaction.



The Sylvester Cultivator
Has no equal. Guaranteed to work in any land you can plow without choking.



Dale Pivoted Land Roller
Best and Cheapest Land Roller in the world.

**DIAMOND HARROWS.
DISC HARROWS.**

The Sylvester Improved Hoe Drill and Cultivator Combined.

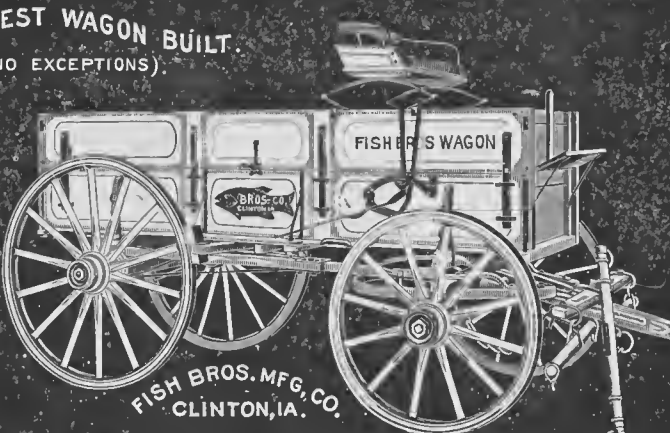
Two First Class Machines in one

SYLVESTER BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., LINDSAY, ONT.

Branch Office: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

FISH BROTHER'S WAGON.

THE ONLY WAGON
Made by the Original.
and Only Fish Bros.
comes from Clinton, Ia.



It is now, as it always has been, the best wagon on wheels. Don't be bluffed into believing that the original FISH can be furnished from any other source.

JOHNSTON & STEWART

Sole Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



An order by 'phone

"Hello! Is this Mr. Wise, the McCormick agent?"

"Yes, who is this?"

"This is Bright of the Brookdale Farm. — Say, have you any more new, right-hand McCormick binders like the one Wilson bought?"

"Yes; just unloading our third car today."

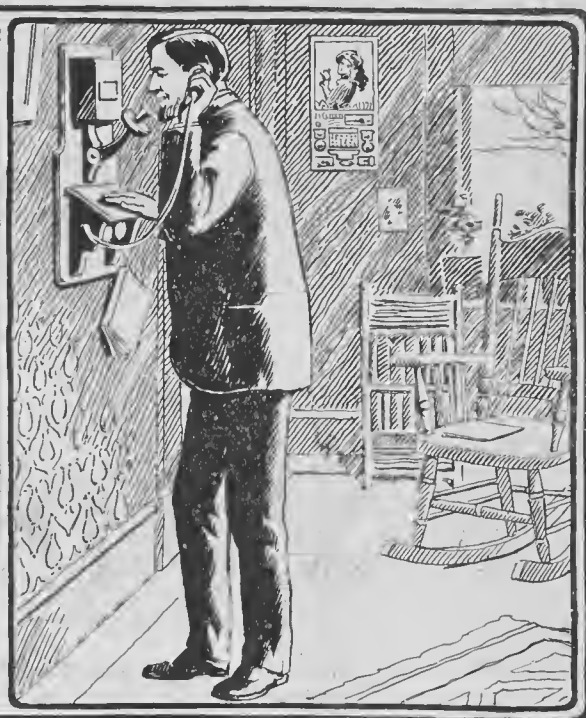
"Have these binders got the folding divider, new needle, hardened knottor parts, reversible trip hook and new pitman shield?"

"Yes, sir; all of 'em."

"Well, set aside two binders for me. Guess I'd better have two pounds of McCormick twine, too; Manila brand. — And, say, Wise, send me one of McCormick's World-Centre books."

"All right, Mr. Bright. The binders will be ready for you any day, and I'll mail the book. Thank you; good-bye."

"Good-bye."



If You are interested in harvesting machines, write for beautifully illustrated book entitled, **The World-Centre.**
Address: **HORACE DONALDSON, General Agent, McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

of the fruit being an inch in diameter. Plum trees planted in 1897 bore a fairly heavy crop last September. One of the best varieties of plum is the Aitken. This is catalogued, and the speaker advised the farmers to obtain it. Mr. Lang had to answer several questions, and at the close of the meeting a number of those present expressed their intention of going in for tree culture.

The president urged all farmers in the district to become members of the agricultural society and give it the benefit of their support and co-operation. He was in favor of doing away with some of the sports at their annual exhibition and bringing the agricultural side of it more prominently before the public.

Mr. Mackay stated that every person in this district should do all he possibly could to make the society and exhibition a success. Exhibits should not be brought out for prizes alone. He regretted that the farmers had indulged in so much abuse of the directors, and stated that whether the board got credit or not for its efforts, he hoped the members thereof would still continue to do all they could for the farmers in order that the next exhibition might be a success.

On the suggestion of J. S. Court, the society decided to affiliate with the Territorial Grain Growers' Association.

A 35,000 bushel elevator has been built at Snowflake. It was built in nine days in midwinter by Contractor Ulyott, of Manitou.

Several warehouses for storing wheat have been erected at Qu'Appelle Station, the largest one by Barnett Harvey, to hold 16,000 bushels, and one by Gray & Smith, to hold 5,000. A petition calling on the municipal council to submit a by-law to be voted upon by the ratepayers as to the erection of two grain elevators has received the necessary number of signatures, and a vote will probably be taken at an early date.—Tuesday was a busy day, the opening of the new warehouses affording an opportunity for the farmers to bring in a little wheat.—Vidette.

An Alberta exchange says: "T. Paquin has purchased a tread-power threshing machine and commenced work on his farm. With the assistance of three horses and four men he threshed 100 bushels of oats per hour. In view of the great difficulty experienced by farmers in getting their grain threshed this year, we think it would be well for every grain grower of any pretensions to provide himself with such an outfit. The mill is cheap and durable, besides having the very excellent recommendation of requiring such a small number of men and horses."

Agricultural Teaching in Australia.

New South Wales has established an agricultural college and experiment station near Sidney and claims that it is essentially a practical school presided over by practical men. This claim seems to be borne out by her students and they are the surest as well as the severest test of all. It seems that this agricultural college really succeeds in instructing and interesting its students in agriculture, for a report has it that of all the students that have passed through the college since its beginning 109 are at present on farms or in dairies of their own, or belonging to their parents; 15 are employed in agricultural college work, 61 are managing farms or dairies, 23 have left for South Africa, 25 are engaged in occupations other than agricultural, and of 175 no definite information has been obtained, although of this number fully one-half left the college with the intention of entering at once upon some branch of agricultural work.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH

The Original NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; cures Sores, heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy. Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP and EFFECTIVE

Beware of Imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75c. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

Sold by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet.

ROBT. WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

The farmers of the Hargrave district contemplate buying the elevator owned by the late E. A. Holmes, and an influential committee has undertaken the work necessary to the organization and completion of the scheme.

A report comes from Qu'Appelle that one day lately eight threshing gangs were at work along the river north of that town. One curious feature is that many of the stacks are honeycombed with mice, which find comfortable houses and feed in profusion.

A list of towns in the Dominion having a population of 2,000 and over is being prepared. The towns in Manitoba and the Territories included in this list are as follows: Brandon, 5,380; Portage la Prairie, 3,901; Selkirk, 2,118; St. Boniface, 2,019; Winnipeg, 43,340; Calgary, 4,865; Edmonton, 2,626; Lethbridge, 2,326; Prince Albert, 2,275; Regina, 2,645.

The Agricultural School of Cheshire, England, makes experiments with many varieties of farm produce. It recently had a crop of wheat of a variety called Scholey's square head that produced 71 bushels of wheat and 90 cwt. of straw to the acre. The seed was drilled in last November to the amount of 2½ bushels per acre. The next best varieties made 61 and 57 bushels. We have heard verbal reports of over 60 bushels to the acre grown in the Territories this year but fear they have been a little stretched.

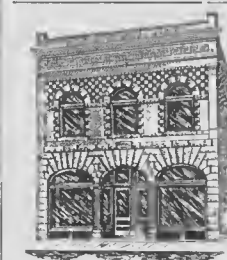
The country along the Carrot river is settling up very fast and most people are shipping their goods to Prince Albert and teaming them out to Melfort and other Carrot river points. We understand that Erwood, the end of the new C. N. R. line, is just as near, and that from Erwood there is a sleigh road into this district. Parties shipping can save the long trail and extra charges round by Regina by shipping over the C. N. R. to Erwood. There are thirty-five miles of road graded west of Erwood towards Prince Albert, and it is expected that the track will be completed and trains running early this spring.

L. G. Bell, who has twice been down through Montana recently, advises anyone who is dissatisfied with the Canadian Northwest to go to that State, "but be sure to buy a return ticket." He expected to find a well-settled prosperous country, with populous towns, well-tilled acres, and large herds of cattle. Instead he found few towns, few cultivated fields and few cattle. He'd, however, discover numbers who were intending to take up their residence in Canada. The Canadian Northwest is good enough for him.—Qu'Appelle Progress.

The following notice recently appeared in the Swan River Star: "Anybody who not has perfect his Statute Labor on the East road leading from town have to remember it must soon be done." It will be seen that this pathmaster is not quite "perfect" in his English, but that can be mended by degrees. We happen to know that he is a very capable pathmaster and can be trusted to put the work under his charge in good business shape.

CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION TORPID LIVER

These are the great curses which afflict three-quarters of the present generation. Sufferers from either one or all of them must always feel miserable, and sooner or later become chronic invalids, useless to themselves and a burden and nuisance to friends and family. There is one sure, safe and absolute cure which you can test without any expense. Our remedy is **Egyptian Regulator Tea**, a trial package of which we will send you free and prepaid on request. Unless you find our claim true, we must be the losers by this liberal act. Shall we send you the trial package, and lead you to perfect health and happiness? Address,
THE EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., New York.



Photos

For a first-class Photograph or Portrait visit our studio.
LARGEST IN THE CITY.

F. G. BURGESS

211 RUPERT ST
WINNIPEG
Successor to J. F. Mitchell.

Cannot Tear Because of Wire Edge



It will wear longer than any other make. Costs less and is absolutely

wind and water proof.

Medal Brand Wire Edge Roofing

Easily applied. Anyone can do it who can use a hammer. It is money saved to use it.

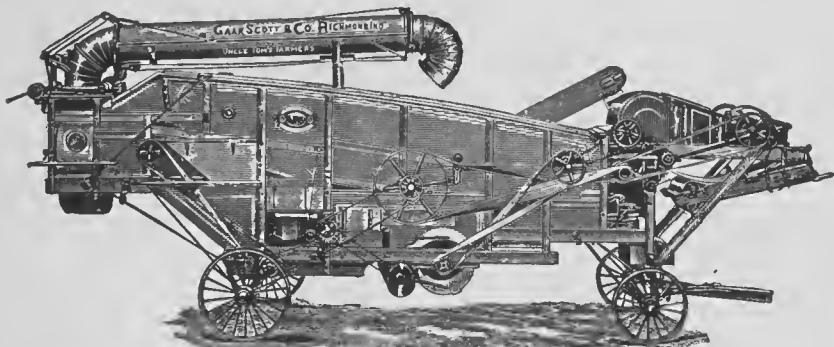
Send for Free Illustrated Booklet, and prices to
FRED J. C. COX - Winnipeg, Man
Wholesale Agent.

GAAR-SCOTT 3-WAY CRANK Separator

WITH

Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar-Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.

The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.



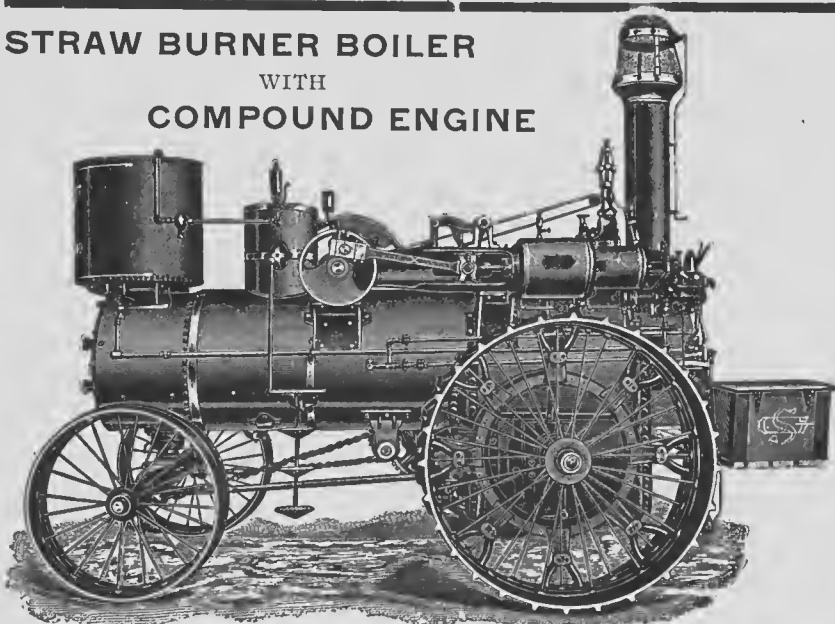
SEE SAMPLES

Return-Flue-Fire-Box

STRAW BURNER BOILER

WITH

COMPOUND ENGINE



[See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of their 1901 record before you place your order for 1902.]

GAAR, SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON & STEWART

Old Timers at Macgregor.

The other day the old timers of Macgregor district to the number of 120 held a reunion, at which such well-known patriarchs as Kenneth McKenzie, Jas. Dunfield, W. Kitson and Adam Lamb gave reminiscences of the pioneer days. Many of the guests drove ten and twenty miles on a bitterly cold night to be present, and everyone enjoyed the treat immensely. There were ladies present, which made this great social gathering all the more enjoyable, and it is quite certain that this will not be the last meeting of the kind in this district.

The London Miller, in its latest issue, says: "With their splendidly equipped mills, Glasgow millers have latterly been devoting special attention to Manitoba wheats, which are abundant and cheap; and they are producing patents of most attractive quality at a very low price."

A gopher was killed at Calgary on January 20. That specimen was a little too previous. It should have gone slower.

Some months ago we referred to the experience of S. W. Allerton, of Chicago, who successfully farms 80,000 acres. A wealthy Illinois man named Ogden has made a deal that throws him

in the shade. He has bought 180,000 acres in Western Kansas at a low figure and will go in for wheat growing with machinery operated by steam. This will make a farm over sixteen miles square, allowing for roads and buildings.

The new Canadian Northern elevator at Port Arthur will be ready the first or second week in February to receive grain, and by the same time the road will be in operation to that point.

The farmers' elevator movement is taking strong hold all over the country. The latest we hear of is one at Virden, with a capital of \$6,250 and J. W. Scallion, H. W. Dayton, Peter McDonald, A. E. Ryan and W. J. Wilcox are to be the first directors of the company; and another at Snowflake, with a capital of \$5,000, which will be opened for business immediately.

The Yorkton farmers are up to the necessity of building an elevator of 35,000 bushels capacity, and active measures are being taken to raise the funds and have it in going order for next year's crop at latest.

Bradwardine made its maiden effort at a stock-judging competition the other day. It was found to be an interesting variation from the usual routine of institute work.

A firm of contractors at Regina recently missed one of their scrapers and published the usual bluff that the culprits were known and would be dealt with. The bluff worked, and two scrapers instead of one came back.

J. G. King, manager of the cleaning elevator at Port Arthur, has paid Minneapolis a visit recently in order to purchase material for the construction of a million-bushel cleaning elevator at Fort William this summer.

The Prince Albert Elevator Co., at its recent meeting resolved to extend its operations and go in for milling. The capital will be increased from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

R. C. Innis has bought the old school at Neepawa, to be used temporarily for the storage of grain.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." As a result of the blockade twenty-six granaries have been built in Sinaluta by farmers, thus benefiting the lumber dealers, while the merchants are taking wheat in settlement of accounts. The postmaster has built a large warehouse on his lot and will take wheat from his customers, allowing market prices.

On returning from school one day last week, Mabel, daughter of John Davidson, Minniska, saw a large ugly

looking bird in the yard attacking the poultry. She secured a stick, and, after some trouble, managed to kill it. It turned out to be a North American vulture, a kind very seldom seen in these parts. The bird was a monster in size, measuring in the neighborhood of 7 feet from tip to tip.—Russell Banner.

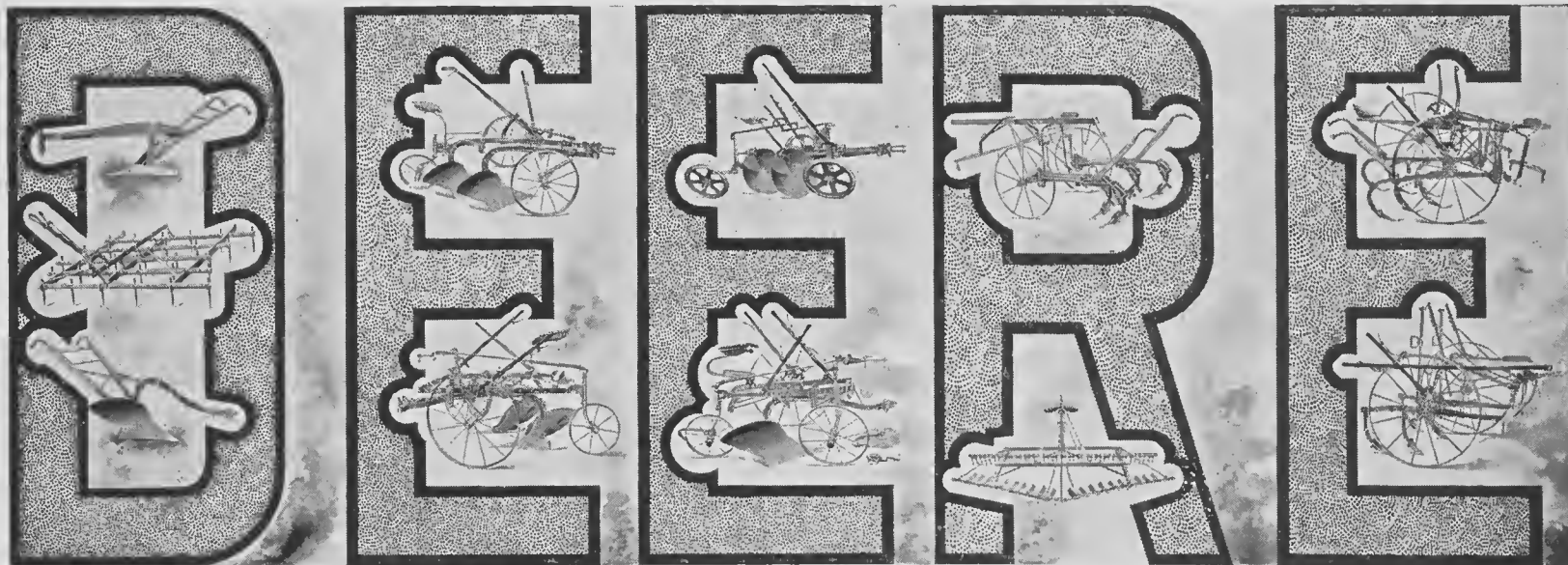
The Carrot River District Agricultural Society have inaugurated a "Strayed" information bureau, by which all lost or stray animals in the district may be recovered by their owners at a nominal fee. A list of lost animals will be published from time to time in the local paper.

So far as Cypress River is concerned no farmer appears to have expressed a wish to load cars, and therefore this feature of the outcry has not appeared here.—Western Prairie.

The man who owned a good quarter section farm in the Northwest during the last year has made over \$1,000 in the rise in the value of his farm. In very many cases it has been more than this sum. Such a farm is still a good proposition to stay by, and many a man selling out at the advanced prices is finding it a hard job to better himself.

C. Nixon, of Kellie, had 44 bushels of wheat and 60 bushels of oats to the acre, and several neighbors had also very satisfactory yields.

SINCE 1837 THE STANDARD OF QUALITY IN AMERICAN MADE PLOW GOODS.



Handsome illustrated book, From "Forge to Farm," shows how plows are made in the oldest and largest Steel Plow Factory in the world. Sent free if you mention this paper when writing.

DEERE & CO., Moline, Ills.

THE FAIRCHILD CO., General Agents, Winnipeg, Man.

Layout of Farm Buildings.

J. H. Farthing, Millwood, says: "In my plan convenience and comfort have been mainly studied. It is convenient to the road without being right on it. The yards and gates make the handling of stock easy. There is provision for a dairy, for storage of ice, and for heating water or feed. The poultry house is convenient for the mistress of the establishment and if the paddock is fenced with close and high wire fencing, the whole flock will be under full control. The plantation need not be restricted to the narrow outline shown. I have considered this plan from no one particular location, but I know dozens where it would fit with little or no modification. I think a plan such as this would be more largely useful than one having consideration of what might prove peculiar conditions.

Whilst I think the plan submitted is capable of fitting the requirements of many it is by no means desirable that our prairie farms should be laid out on any uniform plan. Some points of my

in the order of the report, we find bureaus for weather, animal industry, plant industry, soils, chemistry, forestry, and offices dealing specifically with experiment stations, entomology, public roads, publications, foreign markets, biology, and statistics. So capable have the men in charge of these departments proved that one of the great difficulties of the Minister at the top is to keep them in the public service. So active is private enterprise in the United States that the best men he has are always being tempted by the offer of much higher salaries to leave the public service and take charge of private enterprises. One such example recently furnished here in Canada has been the withdrawal of Professor Shuttleworth from the Agricultural College of Ontario to take charge of the work of a beet sugar enterprise.

The work of the United States weather bureau reaches ourselves in the shape of reliable daily forecasts, and its sources of information and means of spreading the results are being rapidly extended. From Denmark and the British Islands, and, of course, from every intermediate point, information is daily

most practical character. Of their valuable and bulky year-book alone over 500,000 copies are now issued annually and the demand is growing faster than ever.

We have not space for a tithe of the interesting matter presented in this report. It concludes with a review of the development of agriculture and commerce during the past twenty years, and of the contributions by the Department of Agriculture to the progress of events and the building up of domestic and foreign trade. The Secretary says that coincident with this growth numerous institutions have grown up in this country and abroad, devoted to the application of science to the service of agriculture, thus creating a great demand, at good salaries, for the right sort of men. Each nation is seeking to extend its productions, and is depending more and more upon the aid of science. Men combining knowledge with practical experience and ability are hard to get, hence the Department has to face the necessity of paying much higher salaries or of being compelled to either lose opportunities of getting the best men or to lose some of those who, under its training, have developed such qualities as make them exceptionally valuable. He concludes by saying that he would urge upon Congress, in the strongest terms and for the best interest of the country, such liberality as will enable him to obtain and retain the best men that can be found to fill the important places at his disposal.

IT TAKES FIRST PRIZES

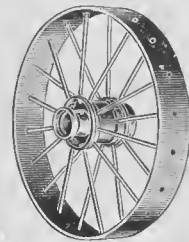
at fairs and expositions, but more than that, it takes first place in the hearts of its users. The



Gahoon
Broadcast
Seeder

the most practical hand seeder made. Sows from 6 to 8 acres per hour. All grains and grasses. Saves $\frac{1}{3}$ the seed. You can't afford to buy any other. Examine it at your dealers. Send for circulars.

GOODELL COMPANY,
50 Main St., Antrim, N. H.



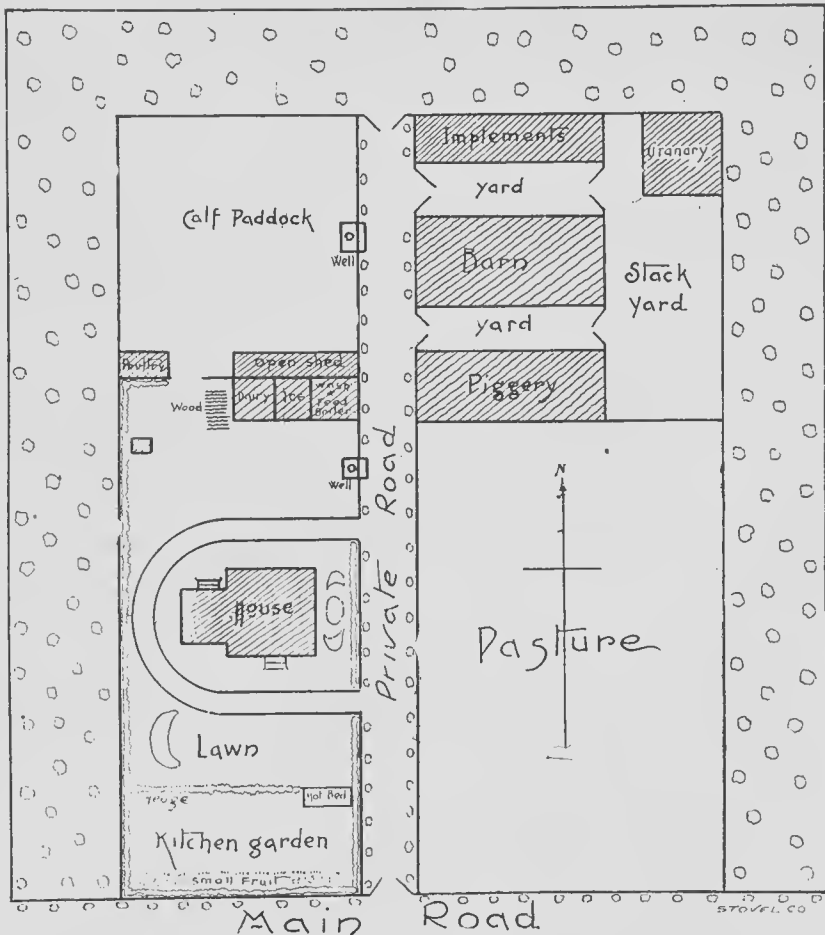
Wide Tire Iron Wheels

FOR YOUR WAGON
Every farmer should have a set. Made to fit any axle, of wood or iron. No resetting of tires. No loose spokes or felloes. Wet or cold weather are always reliable. They will stand up under any load a team can haul.

Write for catalogue. Mention this paper.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO., LTD.
11 Brock Ave. Toronto, Ont.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



LAYOUT OF FARM BUILDINGS BY J. H. FARTHING, MILLWOOD, MAN.

plan may recommend themselves to intending builders."

Report of the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture for 1901.

There is probably no department of the Governments of Canada and the United States that can be studied with more unalloyed satisfaction than that of their respective Departments of Agriculture. In both cases the value of the output to the country far exceeds the cost, and if only the farmers in whose interests primarily the work is carried on would do their own share in taking the available good out of the published results the individual and national profit from the work done by the department would be very much greater than it now is.

The U. S. Congress appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1901, the sum of \$3,303,500. This was \$558,920, above that for the previous year, and in his report just issued Secretary Wilson shows what he did with the money. As the work of the Department increases, it is every year being more carefully divided into separate bureaus, each with its specific work. Beginning

being gathered, and by means of wireless telegraphy, stations at islands on both the west and east coasts of this continent are reached.

The animal bureau inspected close on 1,000 vessels carrying live stock abroad, and the animals shipped numbered over 660,000 head. At home 37,000,000 live stock carcasses were inspected, while for Texas fever 1,500,000 inspections were made, over 1,500,000 doses of blackleg vaccine were distributed, and glanders and tuberculosis carefully dealt with all over.

Plant work is naturally a great undertaking and is dealt with always on the most practical lines. Tea growing has made a good start in South Carolina. Rice, macaroni wheat, date palms, cotton, foreign seeds and plants of all like-like sorts are experimented with. Surveys of soils in different States were made, covering a total of 3,500,000 acres, and with most gratifying results to such industries as tobacco growing.

Experiment stations at home are liberally aided and the work has been extended to Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

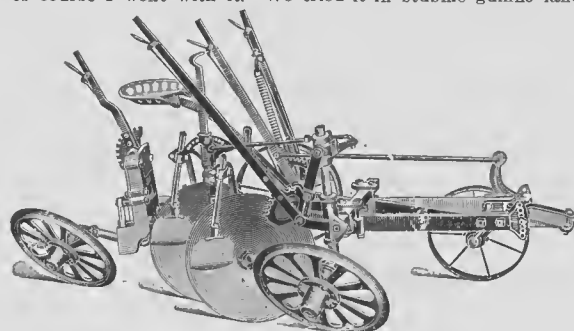
In the work of publication alone about 150 persons are regularly employed preparing and sending out by the million information for farmers, all of the

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE ROCK ISLAND DISC PLOW

Mr. John Stevens,
Agent Rock Island Plow Co.,
Winnipeg.

Moose Jaw, Oct. 23, 1901.

Dear Sir—I sent the disc plow that I got from you out yesterday on trial, and of course I went with it. We tried it in stubble gumho land, and it did immense.



We also tried it in breaking (that is, back-setting), and it worked just fine. We went down the centre ridge where the breaking had been thrown together, plowing it 6 inches deep and turned it just fine, and it never offered to raise out of the ground. This is the kind of plowing where other disc plows that I have seen working fail. It also seemed very light in draft. We had four horses on it, weighing about 1,100 each, plowing on rounds 2 miles long. The party who was driving it was delighted with it. He made the remark to me when we were starting plowing that if this plow would work in this ground my fortune was made. He had tried another make of disc plow in the same kind of ground, and when it came to a grass spot the hind end would slew out of the furrow, and our plow turned everything it came to, so you can figure on selling me some disc plows next season if all is well.

Wishing you every success, yours truly,

(Signed) F. J. G.

A full line of Columbia Gangs and Sulkies, which are Leaders, always on hand.

JOHN STEVENS, General Agent, WINNIPEG.

Rock Island Plow Co., Manufacturers, Rock Island, Illinois, U.S.

Farmers

Before purchasing a Fanning Mill elsewhere, wait and see the

"Perfection Separator"

It is the first improvement of any extent on the old fanning mills and it runs easier, and faster, and cleans better than any other mill.

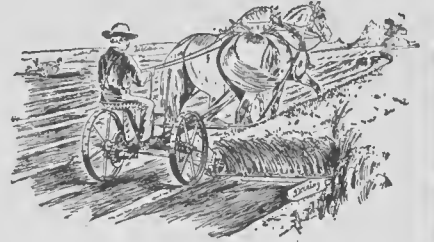
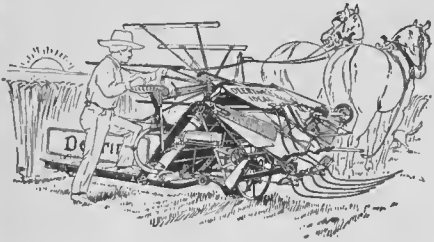
Write at once for circulars and terms. All letters shall be promptly answered.

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO., LTD., BRANDON.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



DEERING HARVESTER Winnipeg Man. COMPANY,



There are other kinds, but our sales demonstrate that there is nothing superior.

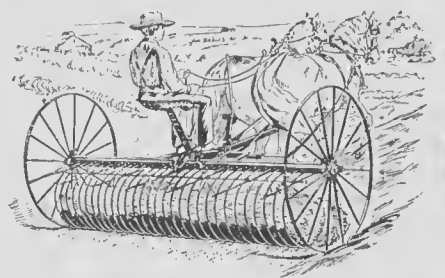


FACTORY AT CHICAGO, ILL.



*Have you used Deering Twine?
Your neighbors did last year and
will want it again.
We can supply them.*

DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



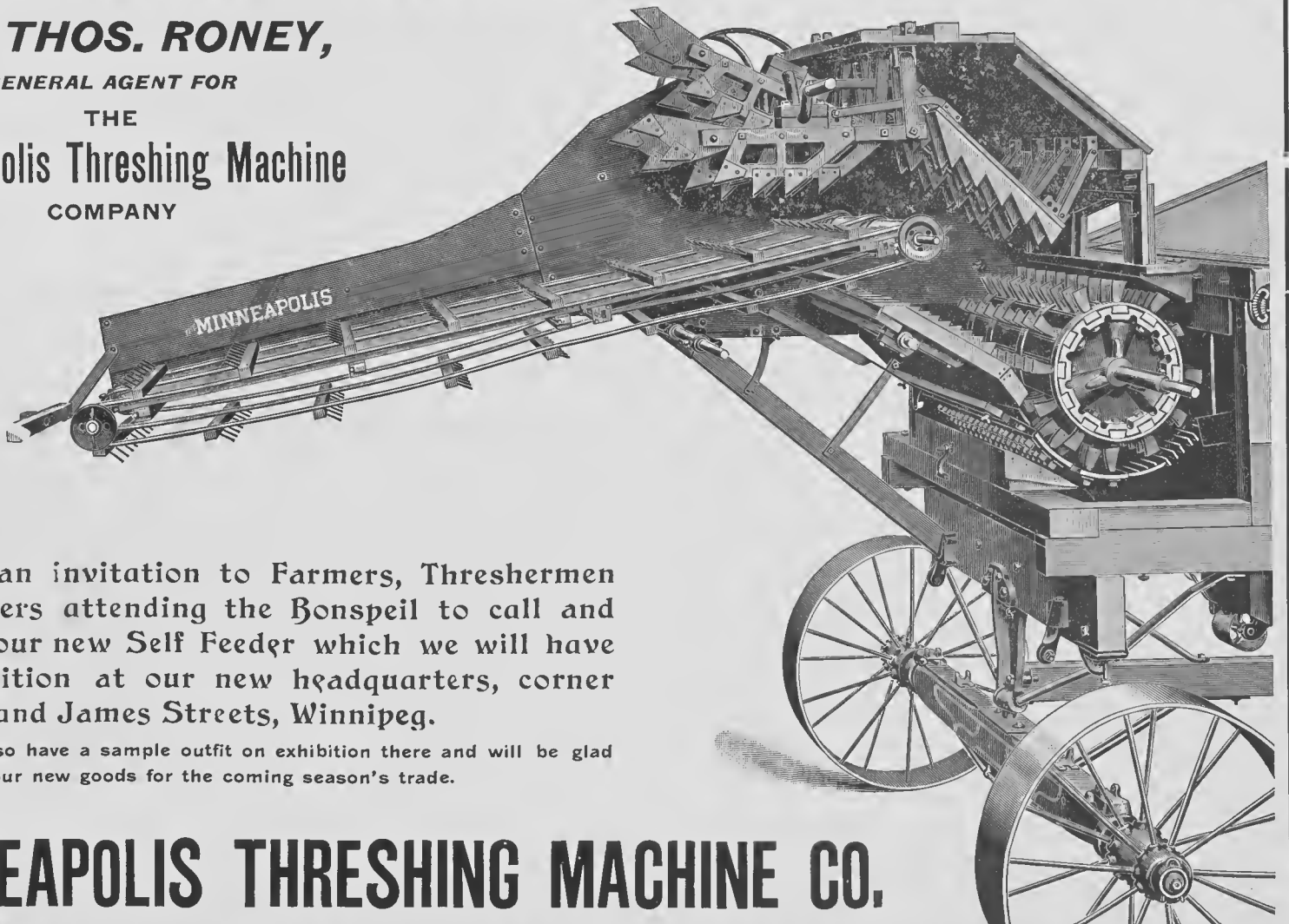
MR. THOS. RONEY,

GENERAL AGENT FOR

THE

Minneapolis Threshing Machine

COMPANY



Extends an invitation to Farmers, Threshermen and Dealers attending the Bonspeil to call and examine our new Self Feeder which we will have on exhibition at our new headquarters, corner Princess and James Streets, Winnipeg.

We will also have a sample outfit on exhibition there and will be glad to show you our new goods for the coming season's trade.

MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING MACHINE CO.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Miller & Duke, implement dealers, of Elkhorn, have dissolved partnership.

Jas. Eadie has been appointed agent for the Frost & Wood Co. at Portage la Prairie.

The McCormick implement agency at Arcola has been purchased by R. W. Hamill.

Lundy & Mooney is the name of an implement firm commencing business at Rapid City, Man.

E. W. Money and A. A. Lundy, Rapid City, formed a partnership to carry on an implement business.

R. W. Hamill is commencing business in the implement line at Carlyle, Assa., and Thompson & Co. at Caron, Assa.

Adam Brown, who manages the implement section of J. & E. Brown, at Portage la Prairie, is on a visit to the east.

Messrs. W. Varcoe and T. N. Williamson have dissolved business as the Manitoba Pump Co., at Brandon. The latter continues.

T. Prout is getting ready for the erection of a large brick building, two stories high, for his implement trade at Portage la Prairie.

R. McKenzie, Winnipeg, of the McLaughlin Carriage Co., has been paying visits to country points, and is pleased with the outlook.

Manager Smith, of the Melotte Separator Co., corner of King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg, has had his offices fitted up in good style.

W. Scarlett, of the Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co., London, Ont., spent several days in Winnipeg recently looking after the company's interests.

Mr. Ruby, of the Frost & Wood Co., has returned from an inspection trip in the west. He reports all the agencies bright at the prospects for 1902.

G. A. J. A. Marshall, the implement dealer, of Portage la Prairie, has been elected vice-president of the Urban Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of that town.

Messrs. Nunn & Raycroft, of Baldur, are selling out to S. Martin, of Belmont. This firm represented good companies and the locality is a fine one.

A. E. May has disposed of his implement business to Fred C. Tilk. The headquarters are at Carberry. What Alex. intends doing we have not yet heard.

Lamont & Armstrong, dealers in implements at Whitewood, have dissolved partnership, and the business has been put in the hands of a receiver to wind up.

A look into the large warehouses of The Fairchild Co. would give one the impression that winter was over. They are opening out a large line of huggies, carriages and wagons.

The general managers of the various firms having western headquarters in Winnipeg are all alert. There is an idea afloat that operations will commence quite early in the coming spring.

Joseph Wylie, of Lumsden, Assa., is the patentee of a weed cutter, which he claims is an excellent adjunct to the farmers' list of implements. It is being manufactured by B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont.

Geo. W. Erh, western manager of the Watrous Engine Works Co., has returned from a three weeks' trip among the "head men." He smiles a good smile and reports that they are right in it for saw mill and other machinery.

The John Watson Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, has issued a beautiful hanger calendar for 1902. The illustration represents a monk criticising the work of a brother artist. It is an artistic calendar and was specially chosen by Mr. Archie Watson.

W. A. Kavanaugh, formerly manager of the McCormick Harvesting Co. in Winnipeg and now of the head office at Chicago, paid Winnipeg a visit recently in order to settle up his affairs here and arrange to move his family to Chicago.

The Farmer, through word received from outside points, has reason to believe that the meeting of the Implement Dealers to convene in the city this month, will bring together a larger number of agents than has ever met in the city before.

S. D. Felsing, president, and C. W. Russell, secretary, of the Maplehay Wind Stack Co., Crookston, Minn., together with the inventor of the Maplehay, will be in attendance at the annual meeting, to be held in Winnipeg next week.

Quite a number of the local managers of implement and other lines are just back from trips to the east and south, consulting with the head offices and manufacturers. They report more than ordinary interest taken in our western heritage.

If you are in Winnipeg bonspiel week do not forget to call upon the various implement firms. The managers are all good fellows and will be only too glad to give you information, not only as to the lines they handle, but as to the city and its attractions.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. has just issued a series of very handsome posters, which readers of The Nor'-West Farmer can secure by writing to the general agent, whose name appears in connection with the company's advertisement in this issue.

The business outlook for 1902 gives promise of an excellent season's business in the implement line. Heads of firms report that word is to hand, from outlying points, to the effect that many enquiries are being made, and a number of prospective orders are being booked.

The Ontario Government are undertaking a series of experiments relative to finding out the value of flax for binder twine. The cost of binder twine is an important item to the farmer and if by any means the raw material for twine can be produced at home the cost of twine can be greatly reduced.

The firm of J. & E. Brown, Portage la Prairie, are in excellent shape for doing business. At the rear of their well-equipped implement warehouse they have good stabling and yards. The firm can handle any line of stock and in return furnish the farmer with anything he wants in implements or other goods.

The Brandon Machine Works Co. has held its annual meeting. The officers elected for the ensuing year are:—President, D. A. Hopper; Manager, James Sherriff; Assistant-Manager, F. D. Adolph; Sec.-Treas., Wm. Hopper. The directors are—E. H. Johnson, R. M. Matheson, R. Lowe, D. H. Scott, Jas. Glass.

The retail implement dealers' convention which opens here on the 12th inst., gives promise of being largely attended. The heads of firms spoken to report that many of their local representatives are coming in. To each one we would extend a hearty invitation to visit The Farmer office, on McDermot Ave. It will give us pleasure to show all through the establishment.

For some time the Woodstock Wagon Mfg. Co., Woodstock, Ont., has been contemplating moving their plant to some point where taxation would be lower. When asked what they wanted in order to stay where they were the company stated:—Assessment to be fixed at \$5,000 for 10 years, the city to loan \$10,000 at 4 per cent. on the security of a first mortgage on the plant, and that the city purchase at a cost of \$2,000 the property of the Woodburn Milling Co. and donate it to them.

T. S. Wright has been fortunate in securing the general agency for the Nichols & Shepard Co., of Battle Creek, Mich. This firm handle threshing goods and make a specialty of the Red-River, Special Separator, which they claim has "the heaviest tooth used in a cylinder, and the heaviest and strongest concave." The company are just opening out in Winnipeg at 214 and 216 James Street, where they will be pleased to meet all interested in their line of implements.

A press dispatch from New York says that no fewer than five ship loads of American machinery, totalling over 35,000 tons, will be forwarded from New York and Philadelphia to the Russian ports on the Black Sea within the next six weeks. The McCormick Co., of Chicago, will ship by the first steamer 9,000 tons of its harvesters. Other shippers will be the Deering Co. and the Johnson Harvester Co., of Batavia, N.Y. These enormous shipments are over 80 per cent. greater than last year's consignments.

The genial manager of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. at Winnipeg is back from a trip to the south. Mr. Templeton is bright at the thought of the future. He says that he is here for business, and counts on doing his share. Stocktaking is through with this firm here, and a run through their establishment at the present time is one of the pleasantries of life. Everything is in A1 form—the stock of sundries being as large as that carried by many hardware stores. Mr. Templeton says that his firm is here to stay, even though the duty is raised to 50 per cent.

The first annual meeting of the Brandon Binder Twine Co., Ltd., was held on Jan. 22nd. Over 300 shareholders were in attendance. The report of the auditor showed that there were 2,535 shareholders on Dec. 31st, the number of shares sold 4,011, and the number unsold 989. Most of the time of the meeting was taken up in discussing the by-laws for the company. The following directors were chosen for 1902:—J. Hanbury, N. Wolverton, F. W. Smith, E. L. Christie, W. Zink, V. E. Tanner, all of Brandon, and W. T. Johnston, of Wawanesa. The President is N. Wolverton, Vice-Pres. W. T. Johnston, Wawanesa, and S. H. Christie, Brandon, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Red River Special Separator

Stands without a Rival.

WE DO OUR SEPARATING AT THE CYLINDER.

It has a cylinder one-half larger in diameter than the ordinary cylinder. It has 160 teeth as against 96 in others. It has drive pulley 12 to 14 inches in diameter, as against 7 to 9 inches in others. Its weight is twice as much. It runs in an open grate with an area over three times as large as others, thus having

Over Three Times as much Separation at the Cylinder as any other Machine.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY,
Battle Creek, Michigan.

Or to branch houses at—Minneapolis, Minn., Fargo; North Dakota, Milwaukee, Wis., Des Moines, Iowa, Kansas City, Mo., Lincoln, Neb., Bloomington, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, Ohio, Nashville, Tenn.

T. S. WRIGHT, Gen. Agent, 214 and 216 Princess St., WINNIPEG.

PALMERSTON CARRIAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

OUR MOTTO: WE ARE LEADERS IN PRICE, QUALITY AND FINISH.



GOODS ON EXHIBITION AT WINNIPEG, COR. KING AND JAMES STS.

It will pay you to call and get prices.

A. C. McRAE,

AGENT FOR MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
Cor. King and James Streets, - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis.

The Best Wagon, Proven by Test.

Canadian Moline Plow Co., Agents, Winnipeg, Mar.



9,000 lbs.

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Dec. 13, 1901.

Gentlemen: We hand you under separate cover a photo of a 3½ Fish Bros. Wagon with a load amounting in pounds to about 4½ tons. This wagon was sold by our dealer, Mr. A. E. May, Carberry, Man. We hand you clippings from both the local papers.

Yours truly,
CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO.

Clipping from Carberry Express:

"On Saturday last Frank Howson brought into town a monster load of wheat on a wagon. There were some 63 bags, about 150 bushels. The wagon was one of the famous Fish Bros., of Racine, Wisconsin. A. E. May is the local agent. The load was certainly the largest ever brought into town."

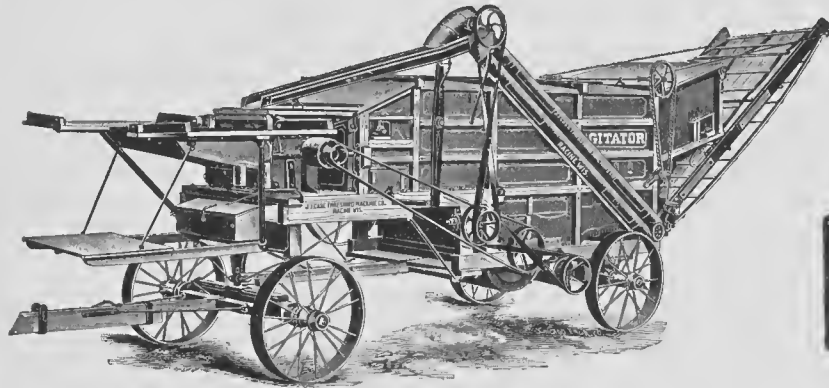
Clipping from Carberry News:

"On Saturday last Frank Howson, of Mortrose, delivered to the elevators one of the largest loads of wheat ever delivered in one load, the wagon used being one manufactured by Fish Bros., of Racine, Wis., and was only a 3½ inch axle. The load was photographed and we may expect to see the same used for advertising purposes by the manufacturers."

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE 60.



Request the Pleasure of a Visit from You
When in the City. : : : : : : :

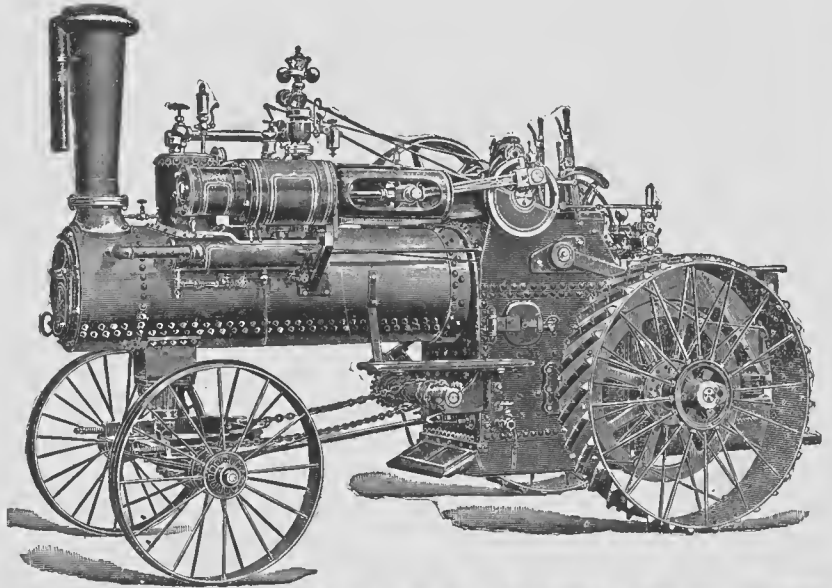


Fastest and Safest Separator manufactured. Take a look at our big Cylinder for 1902—Diameter 31½ inches, 20 Steel Bars, 180 Big Sandow Teeth, 2½ inch shaft, 13½ inch drive pulley. Just what is required for heavy prairie threshing.

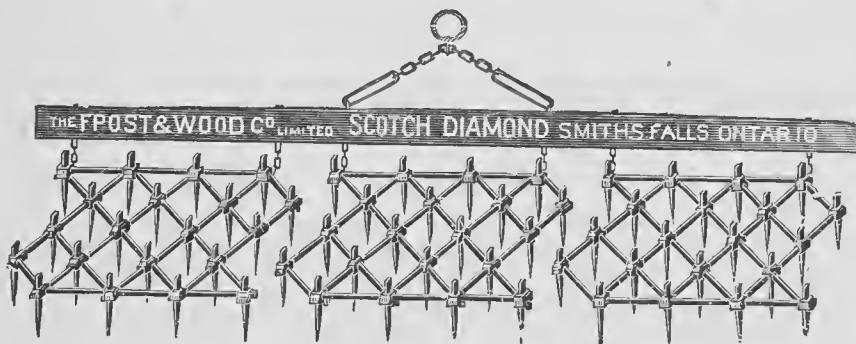


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Goods...

BUILT BY RELIABLE PEOPLE.
SOLD BY RELIABLE AGENTS.
120 AGENTS SOLD OUR GOODS
IN CANADA IN 1901.
150 WILL SELL THEM IN CANADA
IN 1902.



Scotch Diamond Harrows



ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER HARROWS:

No holes punched in it to weaken it.
No bolts to become corroded and break
No nuts to lose off.
No set screw to become loose or twisted.
Strongest and most durable harrow made.

AWARDED MEDAL AT COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

It is constructed of wrought iron and steel, with malleable clips and steel teeth. The teeth are driven into the clips, which unite in holding the bars and crossbars rigidly together.

When the teeth become dull they can be taken out and sharpened by any blacksmith and driven in again without injury to the harrow.

The teeth will not track; each one makes its own mark.

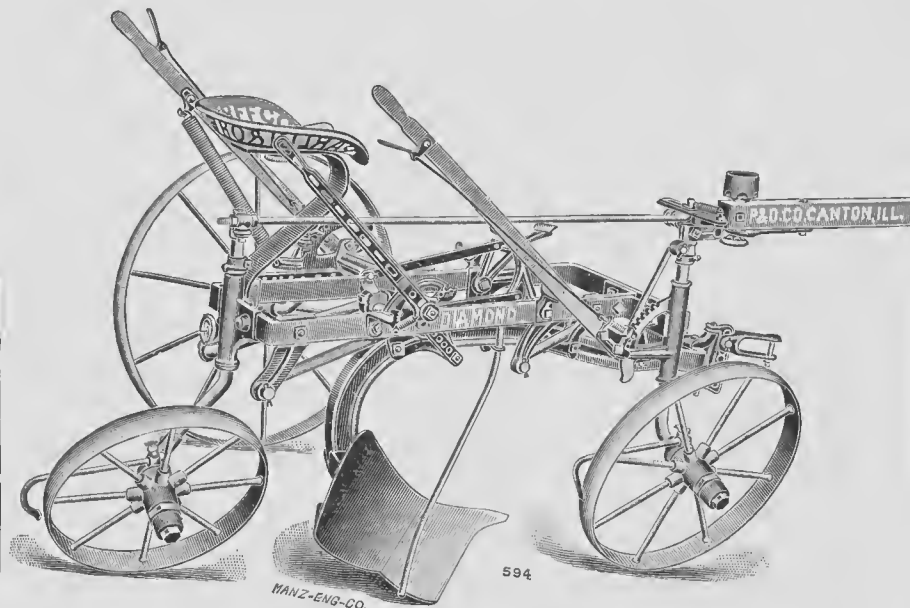
We guarantee the teeth will not come loose
or the Clips break.

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The "DIAMOND"



The Canton Scotch Clipper Diamond and Sulky Plows

Are as good as you can buy. Will scour where any plow will, and where many will not. Convenient to handle, light draft, simple construction; manufactured by Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill., whose reputation has always, and is today, maintained by the quality of their goods. Ask in your nearest town for

Canton Diamond Sulky and Gang Plows,
Canton Walking Gang Plow,
Canton Success Sulky Plow,
Canton Walking and Combination Plows,
Canton Diamond Harrows,
Canton Disc Harrows, etc. etc.

Or write us for circulars and prices.

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776 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.



Preparation of the Soil for Tree Planting.

By Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry.

The failure which has heretofore in many cases attended attempts to plant trees in the prairie districts may, for the most part, be attributed directly to the lack of preparation of the soil previous to planting. If we compare the texture of the soil on the open prairie with that of the forest, we find a vast difference. In the former case the ground is covered by a tough, compact sod and the soil beneath this is so hard as to be almost impenetrable for the roots of plants. In the forest, however, we find on the surface several inches of loose, decaying vegetable matter and a subsoil rendered comparatively open and porous, owing to the action of the tree roots. Under such conditions as these there need be no difficulty at all in planting and successfully raising young trees, but unfortunately these are not the conditions with which we have to deal, as in most cases where planting is resorted to, as in the prairies, the soil is more or less compact and not suited to the growth of deep-rooted plants.

In raising trees as well as other crops

order to expose as large a surface as possible to the weathering action of the frost. In the spring no further plowing will be necessary except when the trees are being planted, and then a plow should be used to open up a deep furrow in which the young trees may be set.

New land has one great advantage over old land in that it is much freer from weeds, and the work of cultivation after planting will require less labor. This does not mean that because no weeds grow cultivation is not necessary. In the Northwest the supply of moisture is extremely limited, and what little there is must be preserved in the ground as long as possible. This can only be done by keeping the surface of the soil in a loose, friable condition, as then evaporation of soil moisture is at a minimum. As soon as the surface becomes hard and baked evaporation is very rapid, and the effect of allowing the soil to remain in this condition will be evident in a very short time.

Root or Garden Land.—Perhaps the very best preparation of the soil for trees is, in the season preceding planting, to grow potatoes or some other hoed crop requiring deep and constant cultivation, and in the fall, after the crop is removed, again plow the land as deeply as possible.

Summer Fallow.—Deep summer fallow is an excellent preparation.

Stubble Land.—Planting trees on stubble land is not recommended for two reasons: first, the grain crop takes a considerable amount of moisture out of the soil instead of conserving it; and second, when the stubble is plowed un-

spring planting is the method usually followed and will generally prove most satisfactory.

Spring Planting.—Planting in the spring should commence as early as it is possible to work on the land, as then the greatest advantage may be gained from the moisture left in the soil from the melting of the snow, and the young plants are able to get a firm root hold before the approach of the dry months of summer.

CULTIVATION.

The expense of cultivation and establishment of shelter-belts and plantations around the farm may be greatly lessened by following a system that is very generally adopted in Europe under similar conditions; namely, the cultivation of hoed crops, such as roots and potatoes, between the rows of trees during the first two or three years after planting out. In Germany potatoes are most generally used in this system. The young tree seedlings are planted out in rows about three feet apart and between each row is grown a line of potatoes. The advantage of this system can be easily seen and there is no reason why it should not be successfully adopted on the prairies. It has been proven beyond doubt by the experimental farms that in order to get a healthy, vigorous growth of trees on the plains it is necessary to cultivate in the plantation for the first two or three years, or until such time as the trees are able to shade the ground sufficiently to keep down the weeds and to prevent excessive evaporation of soil moisture. In order to grow a crop of roots or potatoes constant cultivation is also a necessity and if the growing of these crops can be combined with that of trees, it means a great saving and expense. Another feature recommending this system is that deep cultivation in the preparation of the soil is necessary for root crops and trees.

The main feature in tree planting in the West is that cultivation, both before and after planting, is the keynote of success, and too much stress cannot be laid on this point. It must be especially borne in mind that the great obstacle to tree growth in the prairies is lack of moisture and any practical means which may conduce to the preservation of the soil moisture should be used to the utmost extent. Constant surface cultivation is the best means to this end.

SELECTING A SITE.

The site for a proposed plantation should be carefully selected with a view to the requirements of the species which it is intended to plant. As a general rule, it may be taken that slopes facing towards the north are best adapted to tree growth, as they are usually moister, for the reason that they do not receive the direct rays of the sun, and are less liable to sudden changes of temperature than are southern slopes. Certain trees, as willow, ash, balsam of Gilead, cottonwood and elm, thrive best on moist soil in the neighborhood of streams and

ponds and will often prove a failure if planted on high land where the supply of moisture is somewhat scanty.

Other trees, as Manitoba maple, birch, Russian poplar, white spruce and Scotch pine, are adapted to growth on higher and drier soils, although they might perhaps thrive better if they were in positions where they could be supplied with more moisture. Such natural conditions as these must be taken into account in planning tree planting operations, and a man who plants willow or balsam of Gilead on dry soils must not be surprised if they do not thrive, but he should be careful not to blame the country or climate as being the cause of failure.

The executive committee of the Western Horticultural Society has issued a neat little pamphlet, giving a summary of the work done during the year, and particularly that pertaining to the exhibit of Manitoba-grown apples.

Victor Mager, the well-known market gardener at St. Boniface, had last year a good-sized patch, measuring a fifth of an acre, on which he raised one of the biggest crops of onions we have ever heard of. It produced at the rate of 700 bushels to the acre. They were first sown, then transplanted into rows 12 inches apart. Of course the land was in choice condition. A small patch of seeded onions, the remainder of a lot that was destroyed by grubs, made a yield little inferior to the transplanted lot. The photo shows three rows of the onions thrown into one. They weighed up to a pound and a quarter each.



A SIGHT TO BRING TEARS TO ONE'S EYES.

Photo of rows of Onions ready for gathering, taken in the Garden of Victor Mager, St. Boniface, Man.

it is always advisable to follow nature as closely as possible. If we do this we may confidently expect a very fair measure of success to attend our labors. We have seen that in nature trees require a fairly loose, porous soil, and it is therefore necessary to bring the land which it is wished to plant up in trees into as nearly a similar condition as possible. It would be absolutely foolish to plant trees on the freshly-broken sod of the prairie and expect them to live under ordinary circumstances.

In most cases trees will be found to do best on land that has been under crop for some years, but as many have no land under cultivation in places where they wish to plant trees, they can, by a very thorough cultivation of the soil during one season, in an ordinary year bring it into a fit state for setting out the young trees. In a very dry year one season may not prove long enough to sufficiently rot the sod, and in such cases it will be more satisfactory to defer planting until the land is in a suitable condition, as upon this practically depends the future success of the plantation.

THE KIND OF LAND.

New Land.—To prepare sod land for planting it should be broken two or three inches deep as early in the spring as possible. As soon as the sod is fairly well rotted it should be backset an inch or two deeper and thoroughly worked up with the disc harrows. The ground should be plowed again in the fall nine or ten inches deep if possible and may be left rough over winter in

der it leaves the soil so open that it rapidly dries out around the roots of the young trees soon after planting when the season is hot and windy. This does not apply in cases where irrigating can be done.

MANURING.

Manuring in most cases is not at all necessary, and if practiced at all should be done at least a year previous to planting. The soil on the prairies is as a rule extremely rich. What the trees desire most is a good supply of moisture, and thorough cultivation is the only way to bring about this condition. On very heavy gumbo or clay soil, such as is found in the Regina district, manuring may be advantageous, by improving the mechanical texture of the soil in making it more porous and increasing its capacity for holding water, but even on these soils it is not advisable to apply manure at the time of planting.

PLOWING AND PLANTING.

Spring Plowing.—In cases where there are no irrigation facilities spring plowing is not recommended as a general rule, for the reason that in a dry spring any deep working of the soil tends to dry it out. Another thing to be taken into account is that spring is the busiest season of the year on a farm and it is a great advantage if any preparation can be accomplished at some other time when work is not so pressing.

Fall Planting.—In ordinary seasons fall planting will not give the best results in the Northwest. In a wet fall, however, it may be fairly successful, but

Catarrh and Consumption

I have spent nearly 50 years in the treatment of the above named troubles and believe I have effected more permanent cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will, from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, Free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from these loathsome, dangerous and disgusting diseases. My treatment will positively give prompt relief and cure in the worst cases. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address, PROFESSOR J. A. Lawrence, 114 West 32d St., New York.

45,000 TREES

20,000 Petrofsky Russian Poplar
10,000 Wobstii Russian Poplar
5,000 Russian Golden Willow
5,000 Russian Laurel Willow
5,000 French Laurel Willow


We are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees, well rooted, about two feet high, for fall and spring delivery, besides a good stock of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia Creeper, etc. This is the largest and finest lot of Russian stock ever offered in the west. Send for descriptive price list to

CALDWELL & CO.,

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VIRIDEN, MAN.

THESE GROW IN BRANDON NURSERY.



H. L. PATMORE,

BRANDON NURSERY,

BRANDON, MAN.

We have this year a large stock of thrifty young trees for shade or shelter planting, also Hardy FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, OUTDOOR FLOWERING PLANTS and BULBS. Our stock is all grown without protection, and is the hardest and best value you can get for planting in this climate.

Write for our price list.

H. L. PATMORE,

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Some Experiments at Brandon.

By S. A. Bedford, Superintendent

In some parts of the United States success is reported with a mixture of flax and wheat. This plan has been tested on the Experimental Farm during the past year but with poor results. The flax germinated and grew for a time but the wheat soon choked it out, and only a few spindly plants survived and they produced no seed, and the flax apparently injured the wheat.

WHEAT & FLAX MIXED.

Quantity of Wheat sown per acre.	Quantity of Flax sown per acre.	Date sown.	Date ripe.	Yield per Bush. lbs.	Weight per bush. Pounds.
7 pecks. 1 peck.	May 15	Aug. 28	21-20	57½	
7 pecks. None.	May 15	Aug. 28	23-40	59	

A mixture of Dwarf Essex rape and wheat has also been recommended, the object being to feed off the rape after the wheat has been cut somewhat higher than usual. The rape germinated, but only such plants as were on the outside edges of the plot survived and the yield of rape was not sufficient to pay for the seed, and, besides, the yield of wheat was apparently reduced by this plan.

WHEAT & RAPE MIXED

Quantity of Wheat sown per acre.	Quantity of Rape sown per acre.	Date sown.	Date ripe.	Yield per Bush. lbs.	Weight per bush. Pounds.
7 pecks. 2 lbs.	May 15	Aug. 28	25-40	57	
7 pecks. None.	May 15	Aug. 28	23-40	59	

SPELT vs. WHEAT, OATS & BARLEY.

Name of Variety.	Date of sowing.	Date of ripening.	No. days maturing.	Weight of straw per acre Lbs.	Weight of grain per acre Lbs.
Spelt, Wheat. . .	May 15	Aug. 29	106	4720	3080
Red Fife Wheat. .	May 15	Aug. 28	105	6460	1720
Am. Beauty Oats	May 15	Aug. 28	105	4480	2320
Mensury Barley .	May 17	Aug. 20	95	3660	2320

Fertilizers Applied.
Red Fife Wheat—

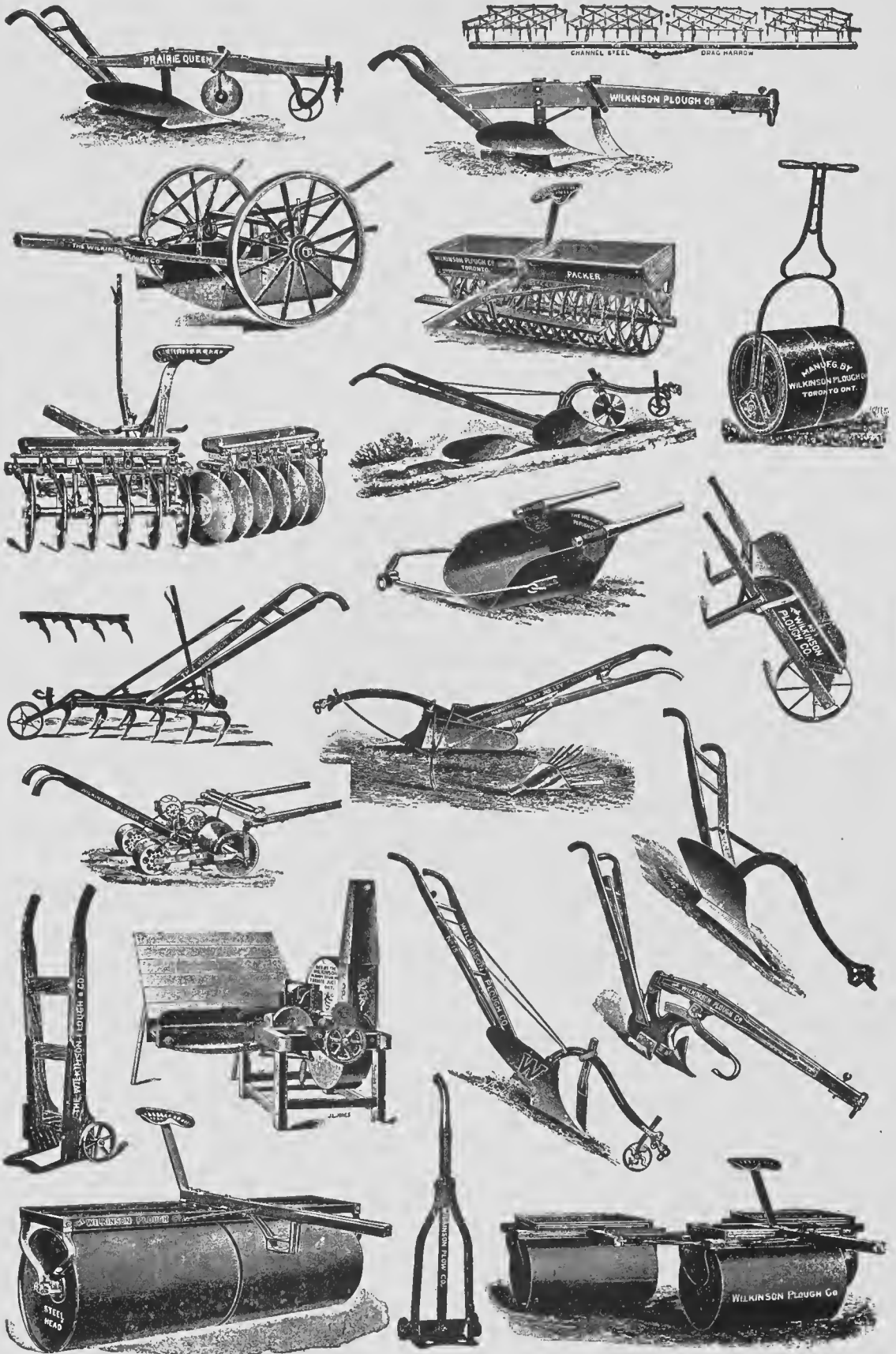
Fertilizers Applied.	Weight of straw per acre.	Yield per acre.	Weight per bushel.
1. 100 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda, ½ sprinkled when the grain was 2 inches high and the balance when six inches high. . .	4000	39-20	60
2. 200 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda, ½ sprinkled when the grain was 2 inches high and the balance when 6 inches high. . .	4300	40—	60½
3. No fertilizer used. . .	5100	31-20	59½
4. Superphosphate, 400 lbs. per acre, spread just before sowing. . .	3700	25-20	58½
5. Muriate of potash, 200 lbs. per acre, spread just before sowing. . .	4200	30-40	59½
6. A mixture, 200 lbs. superphosphate, 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 100 lbs. muriate of potash, per acre, ½ spread just before sowing and ½ when the grain was 2 or 3 inches high. . .	5800	32-40	60

Sugar Beet Factory for Alberta.

The rumor was published in the daily papers some months ago that it was likely that a sugar beet factory would be established in the Mormon settlement in the near future. We are assured by Bishop Brandley that the contract for a sugar beet factory has been let by Mr. Knight, a wealthy Utah man, who is settling in the district, and work will be begun on it in the spring. About 3,000 acres of land have been broken and will be prepared for planting with sugar beets in 1903. As many of these Mormon settlers have been accustomed to growing sugar beets in Utah, it is expected that they will soon make a success of the work in Alberta.

Wilkinson Plough Co

LIMITED,
TORONTO.



Agents Everywhere in the Dominion of Canada.

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW THE NEAREST AGENT, WRITE US,
AND WE WILL GIVE YOU HIS ADDRESS.

We also make a full line of Light Gangs with Breaker Attachments, and High Lift Sulkies and Gangs with Breaker Attachments, the latest and most up-to-date. You cannot make a mistake in specifying our build when ordering. Everything is the best that fifty years' experience in this business can give.

AMONG BOY FARMERS.

We give below another hatch of letters from young correspondents. Some of these date back to before the new year. Out of the lot who have written us under this head in the last few months we have selected about 70, to each of whom has been given a book out of the sum sent us by Lord Strathcona for that purpose. It was only fair to wait till we had got the whole in print before we attempt to distribute the prizes, selected from the list published in this paper some time ago by Messrs. Russell, Lang & Co., Winnipeg. It is difficult to consult so many or we would have given the young folks the chance to select for themselves.

Our Spelling Lesson.

Some of our readers, instead of attending to the conditions stated on page 760, have sent in lists of their own. That is not what we asked for. A good many have tried the right way, but not one has given the possible words correctly. Some words that are eligible have been omitted and unsuitable ones offered. Not one of the whole lot has given all the right words and those only. We now give the list as it should be:—

Eyes—Ayes, I's (doubtful).
Nose—Noes, knows.
Ear—Year.
Beer—Bier.
Two—Too, to.
Four—Fore, for.
Eight—Ate.
Horse—hoarse.
Road—Rode, rod.
Rude—rood.
Air—Heir, ere, e'er.
Key—Quay.
Juice—Has no word of similar sound; Jews or deuce won't go.
Sent—Scent, cent.
Stock—Stoke.
Bite—Blight.
Sow—Sew, so.
Eve—Eave.
Morn—Mourn.
Sight—Cite, site.

Writes Well and is a Worker.

Margaret, Man., Jan. 11, 1902.

Dear Editor—Seeing the advertisement in the Farmer for you wishing boys and girls to write to the paper and I think I'll write to you, this is my first letter. I'm in the fourth book and I'm 13 years old. I helped to stook and stack the crop this year and I went through the stooks and turned after the wind had blown them down and I ploughed and harrowed this fall to. We have 4 horses, 3 cows, 16 pigs and ducks and hens. I have a pony his name is Tohhy I go after the cows every night with my pony we have one cow that is bad to wander away. Our cows name is Star, Brindle and Cherry. My Father has to go twenty-eight miles for our wood. I helped to do the chores such as feed the pigs water and feed the horses and I think I will close with my best wishes to the Nor-West Farmer.—Yours truly, ARCHIE C. CAMPBELL.

Two French Competitors.

Coteau, Assa., 16 Dec., 1901.

Dear Sir—I seen in your northwest farmer that you wanted boys and girls to write to you and let you know what we can do. I am a girl 13 year of age I can milk cows feed the horses and cattle when father isn't home. I can ride horse back. I can bake bread and pies wash dishes scrub wash close and many other things that I won't mention. When I stop going to school I was in the third reader. I will tell you how many brothers and sisters I have—9 brothers and 1 sister I like to read in the north west farmer very well. I won't write any more I am wishing you an Mary Christmas and a happy new year.—Yours truly, DORA FORCIER.

Coteau, Assa., 16 Dec., 1901.

Dear Sir—I seen in your north west farmer that you wanted boys and girls to write to you to let you know what we can do. I am 11 years old I can plow and harrow I help my father to stack hay and gran I have a pony his name is prince I can ride horse back my father as 14 head of cattle and 6 horse there names are Fred Kate tom Maud fly and shorty I can milk the cows I go to school in the summer I am in the second book and like my teacher very well her name is Mis gormen I rake hay all fall I am wishing fore a prize.—Yours turley, ARMAND FORCIER.

Two Sisters up to the Mark Every Way.

Boissevain, Man., Dec. 12, 1901.

Dear Sirs—Seeing the letters from the boys and girls in the Nor-West farmer I thought I would write and tell you what I can do. I can ride horse back drive a team harrow plow and rake. Threshing time they hadn't enough men and I drove a grain team I have a horse and a cow I help two milk. and wash dishes churn and scrub I can sew bake and cook I go to Boissevain school and am in standard four my uncle is my teacher. Their is five rooms in the school I live two miles north east of Boissevain I am twelve years old. I have two sisters and two brothers, one brother and one sister older than myself my youngest brother is a little mischief he is always in to something wishing

the nor-west farmer every success I Remain,
LAURA CANTLON.

Boissevain, Man., Dec. 12, 1901.

Dear Sir,—I am a little girl nine years old I go to school and I am in the second book, I go to Boissevain school I wash dishes get the potatoes sweep the floor and tidy I help my brothers to do the work in the farm. We have eighteen cattle and ten head of horses. We had sixty turkeys last year. This year we had only eighteen. We have a dog its name is Bessie. I live on a farmer. I had a vegetable garden. We are going to have a christmas tree this year. I am not taking part in the christmas entertainment the year. I have two brothers and two sisters. Wishing the nor-west farmer success, I Remain, yours truly, JESSIE CANTLON.

A Capable Nine Year Old.

Beresford, Man., Dec. 14th, 1901.

Dear Editor—I have been reading the letters that other boys and girls have been writing so I thought that I would write too. I am a girl nine years old. I go to school nearly every day and am in the fourth book. The school is on the corner of our farm. My father is a farmer. I like helping with the house work. I wash dishes, peel the potatoes, sweep the floors and dust and scrub the floors and lots of other things. We have twenty-one cattle and eight horses and three colts and nineteen pigs. We have about seventy hens. I like living on a farm. I am fond of horses and cattle. I am very fond of music but I cannot play on an organ yet. I and my sisters go to the church to practise for the Christmas tree which is going to be on New Years. I will now close with many good wishes for the Nor-West Farmer.—Yours truly, MARY ETHEL JOHNSON.



A HIGHLAND WARRIOR.

Earl, three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Henderson, Boissevain, Man.

An Iclander's Record.

Lundar, Man., Dec. 16th, 1901.

Dear Editor—I saw in your paper you asked the farm boys and girls to write you a letter and tell what we do. So I thought I would tell you what I do on the farm. I am ten year old, I go to school, I am in the third reader. I harrowed two acres of land this spring with a team of ponys. Their names are Dolly and baby. I own a horse and a year old heifer. My ponys name is Dolly and my heifers Ask. We have four horses their names are Dolly, Baby, Ruby, Sady, and we have 65 head of cattle and 21 of them are cows. We have stables for them all. We hayed 3 hundred loads of hay this summer and I raked it all with a team rake, and sometimes I was on a load and my father loaded. We have a hay rack, 14 by 9, witch I huilt the load on, and sometimes I cocked up. In winter I clean the stables with another hoy and I put out the cattle and my father pumps for them. I plowed out the potatoes with my father and a hoy who stays at our place. I feed the cattle with my father. I am always done to clean and water the horses before breakfast. We have tow pigs and nine hens and a rooster, two dogs and their names are Nellie and honnie. We have a cat also her name is Gctum.—Yours truly, KRISTJAN HALLDORSON.

Capital Penmanship.

Ninga, Dec. 7th, 1901.

Dear Editor—In reading over the Farmer I notice you are asking a number of farmers' sons and daughters to write you a few short letters. I take the opportunity to tell you my experience, what little I have had, on farming in Manitoba. This is my third fall up here, and ever since then I have been situated four and a half miles south-west of Ninga, on the correction line, 2, 3, 19. 1

think this is one of the best farming districts in the west, and as I am only a lad fourteen past and have hardly heen man enough to take the lead in the past, but am hoping to in the future. This year we threshed 3,200 bushels wheat and over two thousand of oats and barley. We have nine head of cattle, including two thoroughbreds, five horses of our own, besides three we keep on speculation, and also a number of hens and pigs too numerous to mention. I intend taking in the cheap rates to Ontario in the course of a couple of weeks, to revisit some of my relations who live in the city of London, or corner of Brick and Starvation Sts. Well, I am just beginnning to start to quit, for fear I go any further and take up too much space in your valuable paper. Hoping you're ever-successful with your paper, I am your sincere reader, BILLY STENITT.

Means Business.

Madford, Dec. 13th, 1901.

Dear Sirs—I hear you want to hear from Boy farmers, I can plow harrow I plowed with five horses four on the gang plow and one on the harrow, I drove a stook team all fall Threshing, I am working for a year with a farmer, and in the coming fall, of 1902, I intend to buy three cows. I am only 15 years old and when I am of age I intend to take up a homestead, and when I am of age I think I will have a nuff of cattle to start with I like the nor-west farmer I intend taking it when I am older I enclose.—I remain, yours truly, GREIG DUNLOP.

A Neat Little Letter.

Reston, Man., Dec. 14th, 1901.

Dear Editor—I saw in the Nor-West Farmer you were wanting us girls and boys to write to you. So I thought I would write too. I live on a farm and like it very much. We have six work horses and two colts. We have six pigs. I can drive horses and feed pigs. I go to school every day in the summer, but the school is closed in winter. Am eleven years old. I am the oldest, have three sisters and one brother. It is very cold here. I intend going to the Xmas tree on the 20th. I think I will close, hoping the Nor-West Farmer will have every success.—Yours truly, AGGIE J. GUTHRIE.

Goes into Full Details.

Sheho, Assa., Dec. 16th, 1901.

Editor, Dear Sir—It is very cold here now. I help my father do the chores. I clean the barns after 14 cows, 4 horses and 8 calves. I milk two or three cows, night and morning. I cut 5 acres of oats and built the loads and stacks. I picked up two wagon loads of potatoes. I helped pull four wagon loads of turnips, one of mangels and one of carrots and beats. I helped my father build two stables, one for the cows and one for the calves. I got a load of small poles, and made a pen in one corner of the calf stable for my hens. I enjoy reading the letters that the little farmers write, and the stories that you put in the Nor-West Farmer.—Yours truly, PERCY WILDE.

Interesting Domestic Details.

Wood Bay, Dec. 11th.

Dear Sir—My father's farm is very small. We have six horses, Tim, King, Pat, Kate, Violet and Maud. We have a red pig and a white one. We had Grandpa's mare their to thrashing time, it was very fond of oats. It eat too much and caught cold and died, it was a great loss to Grandpa's farm, he has to work a young mare named Dandy. We have five cows, they are milking good. We had a hired man named Stanley. We liked him very much. He had an accident with the plough and went and went away. Daddy is very fond of soft milk sops, he says it is a good thing we were thrashing nearly 3 weeks off an on We gave the threshers potatoes and sops The Driver likes buttermilk Pudding he says that fills you up quick.—Yours truly, DAVID ROOKE, aged 11.

Two Boys at Grange, Man.

Dear Sir—I am a farmer's son and I live eight miles south-east of Cypress River. I own a colt and a pig and two heifers. The colt's name is Nettle, the heifers names are brindle and hess. I am 10 years old and go to school nearly every day. I am in the forth book. I got first prize for attendants at school last year. I water the horses sometimes, I also milk a little. I do a great many other things. I wish you much success. I like the nor-west farmer very much.—I remain, yours truly, WARNIE SCOTT.

Dear Sir—Having seen that boys were to write to the nor-west farmer, I thought I would write too. I can water horses and feed pigs. I can drive horses and harness horses and hitch them up and on hitch them. I am a 11 years old I plow and harrow. I coll hay in the summer and rake. I do a lot of chores. I can milk cows. We have eight cows and six horses. I like the nor-west farmer very much. I go to school every day. I am in the fourth book. I can build a load of hay or sheaves.—Yours truly, JOHN SCOTT.

A Boy Rancher.

Spring Valley Ranch, Calgary, Alta., Dec. 13, 1901.

Dear Sir—I aaw in your paper that other hoyas and girls were writing, so I thought I

would write too. I am ten years old and have only one sister eight years old. I have eleven cattle and two horses. My sister and I driv to school in a cart. I can ride. I help my father to keep the cattle together. I often harness the team of horses for father and can drive them. When father is away I do all the chores. We have sixty head of cattle and four horses to feed. In the summer I helped father to get the hay up. I raked the hay with a team and tramped the loads. I think I will close now, wishing you every success for the New Year.—Yours truly, ROBERT D. ROGERS.

A Husky Chap.

Russell, Man., Jan. 15th, 1902.

Dear Sirs—Aa I saw in the Nor-West Farmer that you are giving prizes to boys that can right the best essay on farm work that they do. I go to school from November until April every day that I can get going. Sometimes I go to the big hush with father which is twenty miles away. Of course we do not cut our loads, we huy them. It is about six o'clock when we get back. I get up about six o'clock in the winter, excepting when I go to the hush, I get up at four. When the spring work begins I stay home and help, I plow, harrow, disk and cultivate, I get up at five o'clock I look after my team I get out to work at seven o'clock sharp every morning I go to hed at nine, When spring work is over I start to school and go until Holiday time, then I start and do summer follow, the man comes out some days, but not very often, then I harrow it. We had about a hundred acres to do this year. When the summer follow is done I cut hay if its not all over. Then we stack it. When we get finished the wheat was just about ready then I have to drive a hinder, I drove a blinder for to years now, Then we stack the grain I huild loads until stacking is over we get the tharsber just about the time we get ready. I drive a team all thrashing and help to market six thousand bushels of wheat and fifteen hundred bushels of oats. After we get over thrashing I do fall plowing, last year I plowed about a hundred acres, that is with the gang plow with five horses one of which is hitched to a sixtin of harrow and I think that is a very good idea so as to keep the moister in. Then it is about frozen up and I start to school again. I milk and sheparete before I go to school. I'm only twelve years old. If Lord Strathcona was a little hoy again he would know what boys would like. I think I will close my letter. Excuse my righting, for I wrote it in a hurry.—Yours respectfully, RUSSELL SETTER.

The South African War.

By Bertie McKee, Stonewall, Man.
(Age 10 years.)

[Bertie says: "I am 10 years old, I once liveu upon a farm in Ontario. Six years ago we came to Manitoba and settled in the prosperous town of Stonewall, where we still reside.]

The Boers would not agree with the British and a war broke out between them. Many brave British soldiers went and some brave Americans, who volunteered to go, too. Among them was a hoy named William. He went to South Africa on a large steamer called the "Miliwaukee." In one battle they were defeated by great numbers and some taken prisoners, among whom was William, who had fled to a hut where some Hottentots were. He thought, "Now, I will dress up as one of these and get some trinkets and sell them in the Boer camp." So he got ready and one of his things was brandy. As he got near the Boer camp along came some of their generals and he showed them what he had for sale. They were jolly and bought some things from him. He went on in and saw all about their camp and he went back to his army. He thought he would try it the second time. He went to the Boer camp again and this time he saw one of the Americans who had gone on the Boer side and a fellow that he knew, and he told on him at once and pulled out his sword, but William caught up a spade that was in the earth near by and hit the other man right between the hack of the head, which killed him. By that time he was seized and put into a shed, and was tied down to the floor by large chains. The orders were given that he should be shot next morning as a spy. At night a negro whom he knew well was sent to guard over him. The captive said, "Go and get some brandy and a file, and with the brandy you can make all the guards drunk, and as soon as they are drunk you can file off these chains and I will be free." The negro thought it would be wise to do as he was told, so he did it and the man got away and got on an enemy's train dressed as a minister. He was quiet and the rest of the men in the car were rough and they were making fun of him, but he did not mind it. He got back to his own army and the general was pleased. He went in a few more battle and was in Ladyamith at the selge, was one of the bluejackets who defended it. A while after that he was shot in the leg and was put in the red cross wagon and taken to the hospital and from there home, when he received a pension of \$650 yearly. He is a hero that all the United States should feel proud of.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 60 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the guma, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. (Advt.)



For Those Who Worry.

"You ask how I came to get rid of the worry habit," said a merry-faced woman. "Well, I always did have a prejudice against wasting time, or strength, or nerves on something which doesn't amount to anything, and, after a long and elaborate experience in worrying, I found out that the things which most nearly broke my heart (in anticipation), ruined my temper, wrecked my peace, and alienated my family and friends, were, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the things which never happened! As I couldn't be prepared for the real trouble, I gave all worrying the go-by, and you can not imagine what a difference it makes. Why, I am a new and delightful stranger to myself without my haunting double-worry. But he will never be admitted again, for without him my heart is not only lighter, but purer, my head is clearer, my body is stronger and I'm twice the woman I was with him."

"There is always a black spot in our sunshine," says Carlyle; "it is the shadow of ourselves." Get out of your own light.

Many people worry because they see so much ahead to do, and consider how much strength it will require to meet the waiting duties.

"If men were called to face the work of a whole life at any moment," says an exchange, "the strongest man would fail; but because the work is divided into fragments, the weakest man, if he has courage, is able to carry the load. A stout heart, in the old sense of the words, is one of the best gifts—the temper which disposes one to be cheerful, hopeful and buoyant; which refuses to see the dark side of things, to feel the oppression of work, or to sit down under the shadow of possible calamities. A stout heart is much more than a cheerful disposition. It is a temper born of faith that there is a God, and that He is taking care of His own. This does not mean that He shields them from great sorrows, protects them from adversities, or relieves them of great labors. It does mean that He is able to turn all these great and arduous experiences into sources of strength; it does mean that the toilsome road ends in a glorious outlook; that the darkest night has its dawn, and the hardest life its beautiful and eternal consummation. Trials and labors, however, overshadowing and severe, can come to us only a day at a time. We are not called to meet them all at once. As the manna was renewed every morning for the need of those that were a-hungered, so is the divine strength renewed every day to those who look to that strength for their support and guidance."

Others think that they might cease to be fretful and miserable if they had plenty of money. Listen to the wise Franklin on this subject: "Money never made a man happy yet," he says. "There is nothing in its nature to produce happiness. The more a man has the more he wants. Instead of filling a vacuum, it makes one. A great bank account can never make a man rich. It is the mind that makes the body rich. No man is rich, however much money or land he may possess, who has a poor heart."

"To worry is to throw dust into one's eyes, to tread on upward-pointing pins and needles, to annoy the breast with needless gasps and groans," says Henry Frank in the Arena. "We, as a people, are nervous, fretful, and foreboding. The reins are ever falling from our hands, while the infuriated steeds are flying with our lives. Apparitions of disaster begloom the day; horrible nightmares murder our sleep, and ghosts of forgotten sorrows stalk through the night! We are conceived in fear, and brought forth in foreboding."

LADIES' SILK WAISTS

These Waists are as carefully made as it is possible to make them, exceedingly handsome and stylish, and are sold at lower prices than is usual for such good values.



WHEN ORDERING PLEASE GIVE BUST, WAIST AND COLLAR MEASUREMENTS.

No. 806.—Taffeta Silk Waist, well lined, with turn-over collar and cuffs, or with plain collar and cuffs, if so preferred, tucked yoke in front, and with five rows of tucking on each side down the back, made of a good quality Taffeta Silk, IN BLACK ONLY; and certainly a great bargain at the price\$3.85

No. 807.—Taffeta Silk Waist, good quality, IN BLACK ONLY; well lined, sixteen buttons down the front, in four sets of four each; collar trimmed with all-over embroidery, and all-over embroidery down the front; pleated yoke, and three rows of pleating on each side down the back; an exceedingly dainty waist and a marvel of value. We anticipate great popularity of this brightly effective yet low-priced garment\$4.50

No. 808.—Taffeta Silk Waist, IN BLACK, PINK, CARDINAL, CREAM AND LIGHT BLUE; closed at the back; made with tucks forming box plaits; well lined; pleated collar and sleeves; a neat, attractive waist, beautiful because of its very simplicity\$5.50

No. 809.—Taffeta Silk Waist, IN BLACK ONLY, tucked front and two rows of tucking down the back, collar and cuffs trimmed with velvet ribbons (or with all-over embroidery, if preferred)\$5.65

No. 810.—Taffeta Silk Waist, in BLACK, NAVY, CARDINAL, BLUE, PINK AND CREAM, a beautiful finished waist, well lined, made with tucked yoke and lace applique on collar and cuffs. A better waist has certainly never been offered at our price, and we are sure that it will be a favorite with the ladies. We can also furnish the waist with fine applique trimming down the front for 75c. extra \$6.25

No. 811.—Taffeta Silk Waist, of good quality silk, in PINK, BLUE, CARDINAL, NAVY OR BLACK, fine tucking down the front and back, well lined and beautifully finished. A very dainty garment indeed\$6.50

No. 812.—Ladies' Silk Waist, made of very fine BLACK TAFFETA, or of beautiful soft MERVEILLEUX SILK, in pink,

blue, cardinal and black, well lined, tucked yoke in front and three double rows of tucking down back, vest of tucked silk, of same material as waist, or white or cream, as preferred, buttons down front; a very elegant waist\$7.50

No. 813.—Ladies' Silk Waist, made of very fine BLACK Taffeta or of BLACK, BLUE OR CARDINAL Merveilleux Silk; well lined; tucked all over front, back and sleeves; vest and collar of fine soft cream or white silk; applique trimming down front each side of the yoke, as also around cuffs; an elaborately finished waist rich enough and beautiful enough for almost any occasion where a silk waist can be worn\$7.50

No. 814.—Silk Waist, made of the very finest finish Taffeta or Merveilleux Silk obtainable (BLACK ONLY), exceedingly rich, and beautiful because of its very simplicity. Pleated yoke and three rows of pleating on each side down the back. Well lined\$8.50

The F. O. Maber Co., Limited, Winnipeg

WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

ings. Our childhood is nursed in the lap of uneasiness. We are plunged at once into the midst of a tremendous battle. Each is against the other. Everywhere are weapons pointed at us which we must dodge and escape, or disgrace and defeat will follow. Life is a game of 'give and take' every hour, every moment; and he is already slain whose back is turned."

There has been much talk about Pyn-Balsam, the greatest modern remedy for coughs and colds. It cures quickly and certainly. 25c. Of all dealers. Made by proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

(Adv.)

A poor boy at Harvard, who was living on cheese and crackers and dried beef, received a crock of fresh butter from home. This boy was not an imitator but an originator. He sold the crock of butter at a good price, bought a little good butter for himself and sent the remainder of the money home. Then he took orders for more butter, with the result that in a few months he had scores of customers, and the old home farm was kept busy supplying butter. The boy continued his studies, delivering his butter, making his collections, and prospered. He finished his course

at Harvard, and when he received his sheepskin he had a thousand butter customers, requiring four wagons for the delivery of the goods, and had built up such a reputation that a New York concern had recently appointed him its New England agent, at a fine salary.

If you have a friend worth loving
Love him. Yes, and let him know
That you love him ere life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend till he is dead?

—Selected.

Roosevelt and the Bully.

Out west, in Montana, at a big round-up, the "bad man," who always is present on such occasions, was known as "Long Ike." He had the reputation of being quick with his forefinger on the trigger and able to "whip his weight in wildcats" on account of his great muscular strength. He imposed upon people so long that he gradually got to believe in his own courage—for, in reality, he was as arrant a coward as ever passed himself off as a brave man. One of his favorite tricks was to line up alongside a drinking bar, select the filled glass of one of the men he thought he could bluff and drain it. At this particular round-up Theodore Roosevelt happened to be one of the party in the only place of shelter on the prairie—the saloon. A glass half-filled with whisky had been placed in front of him. "Long Ike" reached out and took it, and so certain was he that the stranger would submit that he did not take the precaution to make his customary bluff with his revolver.

Before he could swallow the liquor Mr. Roosevelt was on him like a catamount. An expert wrestler, he threw the bully in a jiffy. Then he turned him over and stood him up and ran him out of doors, taking the revolver away from him in the run. Ike was thrown again, harder than before, and could not get up for five minutes. When he did he was dazed and wondering. The style of attack was so quick, so unusual, and so vigorous that he was afraid to resent it in the "bad man" way, even had he possessed the nerve—and his shooting-iron. He sneaked out of camp. The young man with the eye-glasses and the gleaming teeth enjoyed the respect of action as well as words, but whose words mean action, for he is a man who says what he means and means what he says; who acts according to his words, who is as fearless as he is tireless, as strong as he is fearless, as gentle as he is strong, and as fierce as he is gentle when fight is called for—the relentless foe in battle, the generous conqueror when the battle has been fought.

Hints on Washing Flannels.

Flannel, all-wool, Jaeger, and other such garments are so expensive as to be well worth taking care of, yet how recklessly and how extravagantly they are often spoiled by careless washing or ignorance of right methods.

Laundresses are very careless with flannels, and of all "house work" there is nothing more worth while than doing it at home. There are certain rules never to be broken, and then success in this home art is easy and assured.

1. First, your water should be soft, and neither hot nor cold, just comfortably warm to the hands.

2. Soap must never be rubbed into the fabric, but a lather prepared to put it in. This is perhaps best done by boiling some shaved-off pieces of soap in a saucepan, and adding some borax powder.

3. Never "rub" or "wring." Dip, press, and squeeze in the water, using two or three lots of soapy lather, and at least two rinsing waters, with a little blue in the last.

4. Pass well through the wringer, to get as much water as possible out, and let them dry very quickly—out of doors, if possible. The avoidance of shrinkage is mainly secured by seeing that the drying process is very quick, hence the importance of pressing out all the water you can before you begin to dry.

5. Mangle or iron with a heavy but not very hot iron.

The Hallowing of Sorrow.

Because of one small, low-laid head all crowned

With golden hair,
Forevermore all fair young brows to me
A halo wear;

I kiss them reverently. Alas! I know
The pain I bear.

Because of dear but close-shut, holy eyes

Of Heaven's own blue,
All little eyes fill my own with tears
Whate'er their hue.
And motherly I gaze their innocent,
Clear depths into.

Because of little pallid lips, which once
My name did call,
No childish voice in vain appeal upon
My ears doth fall;
I count it all my joy their joys to share
And sorrows small.

Because of little dimpled hands
Which folded lie,
All little hands henceforth to me do have
A pleading cry;
I clasp them as they were small wandering birds
Lured home to fly.

Because of little death-cold feet, for earth's
Rough roads unmeet,
I'd journey leagues to save from sin or harm
Such little feet,
And count the lowliest service done for them
So sacred—sweet!

BRONCHITIS

A SERIOUS DISEASE

Becomes Chronic and Returns Year by Year or Develops into Bronchial Pneumonia, Croupous Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption.

The real dangers of bronchitis are sometimes overlooked. It is too serious a disease to trifle with, and for that reason everybody should be familiar with the symptoms.

Children are most liable to contract bronchitis, and, if neglected, it becomes chronic, and returns, year after year, until it wears the patient out or develops into some deadly lung disease.

The approach of bronchitis is marked by chills and fever, nasal or throat catarrh, quick pulse, loss of appetite, and feelings of fatigue and languor.

Bronchitis is also known by pain in the upper part of the chest, which is aggravated by deep breathing or coughing, until it seems to burn and tear the delicate linings of the bronchial tubes.

The cough is dry and harsh, and is accompanied by expectoration of a frothy nature, which gradually increases; is very stringy and tenacious, and is frequently streaked with blood.

There is pain, not unlike rheumatism, in limbs, joints and body, constipation and extreme depression and weakness. In some people the exhaustion amounts almost to nervous collapse, delirium follows, and in young children convulsions may follow.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is, we believe, the most effective treatment for bronchitis that money will buy. This fact has been proven time and time again in many thousands of cases.

It is the most effective remedy for bronchitis, because it is far-reaching in its effects on the whole system, not merely relieving the cough, but actually and thoroughly curing the disease. It loosens the cough, frees the chest of tightness and pain, aids expectoration and permanently cures.

There are other preparations of turpentine and linseed put up in imitation of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. To be sure you are getting the genuine, see the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the box you buy. 25 cents a bottle, family size; three times as much, 60 cents. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To those who have not been getting

Ogilvie's Rolled Oats

Delicious Flavor

Free from Hulls

We would suggest your insisting on getting OGILVIE'S—and no other.

They are the BEST ever MADE, being so pronounced by all who are using them. Made from Selected White Oats.

Cow or Horse Hides Tanned for Robes

We tan cow or horse hides for robes, both moth and waterproof, and will not harden under any circumstances. Our circular tells you all about it. Send us your address, and we will forward you by return mail our circular and sample of our work on black cow hide. We can tan the hide of anything, from an elephant to a flea. Hides sent in to be tanned should be put in old bags, if possible, so as to protect the hair.

IF YOU HAVE HIDES TO SELL, DO NOT GIVE THEM AWAY. Send them to us. We pay top cash price. Everything shipped to us should be securely tagged, with the owner's name on the tag, also his post office address.

WE MAKE COATS, ROBES AND GAUNTLETS that have no equal.

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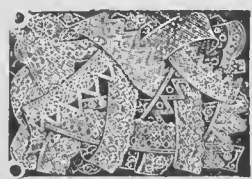
Send us your name, address, and express office, and we will send this Electric Machine for examination. When it arrives, test it thoroughly, and if found perfectly satisfactory, and in every way equal to Batteries regularly sold at from \$5.00 to \$10.00, pay the express agent our special bargain price, \$2.35 and express charges, and you will have one of the finest batteries ever made. This is a genuine Magneto-Electric Generator, with permanently magnetized field, armature wound with over 100 feet of silk insulated wire, German Silver Current Regulator, polished hardwood base and nickel-plated electrodes attached with insulated conductor cords. It is well constructed, all parts perfectly made and handsomely finished. There are no chemicals needed. The first cost is the only cost. It never wears out. Easy to operate—a child can use it. You simply hold the electrodes in the hands or apply them to any part of the body, turn the crank and a strong current of Electricity is generated, which can be suited to the most delicate organism or made powerful enough to overcome the strongest man. A Home Curer. There is hardly any disease that Electricity will not either cure or greatly relieve. It affords instant relief in cases of Apoplexy, Meningitis, Paralysis, Neuralgia, and all other nervous affections, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, etc., etc. Cure yourself and save big Doctor's Bills. Our Battery is also a great entertainer. You can have no end of fun with it giving shocks to your friends, a dozen of them at a time if you like, and performing other amusing and instructive electrical experiments. Full instructions for medical and other uses sent with each Battery. Remember, you don't pay one cent till you see it. Order to-day. JOHNSTON & CO., BOX 824, Toronto.



DU BARRY'S FEMALE PILLS

These pills are for functional disorders of the female sex and for the purpose of correcting the menstrual period when it is retarded or delayed. We believe they form the best medicine ever discovered for the particular ills of womanhood. Certainly they have met with unusual success in every part of the country, and many have been so thoroughly satisfied with them that they have gone to some trouble to introduce them to their friends. We appreciate their action, more particularly as we are thoroughly convinced that the pills are worthy of all that can be said of them. They are sold at a price within the reach of everyone and it is well to have them in the house in case they should be wanted, thus avoiding the delay of sending for them while the patient is actually suffering. Six boxes for \$5.00 or \$1 per box

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BARGAINS IN LACE REMNANTS.

Here is a chance to get valuable, rich and elegant Lace for almost nothing. Having bought a big lot of laces at about a sixth of their real value, we are able to offer some most astonishing bargains. We put up large assorted packages, including some of the finest White Laces, Linen Torchon Laces in exquisite patterns, Spanish and Languedoc Cream Laces, Black Chantilly Laces, Guipure, Valenciennes, Oriental and American Laces, Swiss Embroidery Trimmings, etc., etc. Just the thing for trimming underwear, dresses, aprons, pillow-shams, tidies, etc. We send these Laces in various lengths from two yards up to four and five yards. Do not fail to take advantage of this grand chance to secure big bargains in fine Laces. Price per package, 5c. or 3 packages for 90c., postpaid. Mail Order Supply Co., Box 824, Toronto, Ont.

Indian Trackers.

It has been the custom of novelists and others to dilate upon the wonderful tracking powers of the North American Indians, and the persistence with which they follow their quarry to the death. And although nowadays the Indians who hang around towns are a sadly degenerate lot, yet every once in a while we see a practical demonstration of their abilities in this respect, which seems more like the instinct of the bloodhound than anything else. The Indians of the plains, such as the Blackfeet and the Crees, do not excel as hunters and trackers in the same manner as do the Indians who belong to the wooded regions. This, perhaps, is accounted for by the fact that on the plains roamed countless herds of buffaloes, that could easily be slaughtered for food, while the Indians of the timbered country had to depend upon their woodcraft to stalk and kill the wary elk or moose.

An incident occurred some years ago, says the Regina Progress, which may serve to illustrate the marvellous manner in which some of the western Indians can follow tracks imperceptible to white men.

Some very fine horses had disappeared from a stable in the Indian Head district during the night, and there was more than a suspicion that they had been stolen. The services of the police were requisitioned, but as the thieves had left no sign they were completely at fault. It however occurred to the owner of the horses that the services of the Indians might be utilized, and Colonel Macdonald, who was at that time in charge of all the reserves on Treaty 4, was appealed to. He at once sent down to the Indian Head reserve for two Assiniboines, who, in the old days, had often taken part in raiding expeditions and were thoroughly familiar with the prairie. A party consisting of the owner of the horses and some policemen was organized and the two Assiniboines took the lead. They hit the track of the horses at the stable door and without falter or hesitation followed it out across the prairie at a good gallop. For two or three days the party travelled south towards the boundary, the Indians steadily following the trail invisible to the white men until the horses and their captors were located, when by the kindly assistance of American officials the animals were recovered.

A Sea Dog.

Many a dog travels by sea as a passenger, but the little fishing village of Princetown, Mass., boasts a Newfoundland dog that can qualify as an "able-bodied seaman."

The dog, Bobbie by name, is one of the crew of the schooner Isaac Collins, of which Captain Joseph Bragg is proprietor.

Bobbie has attained the distinction of being the only dog sailor on the New England coast by his patience and skill at manipulating a rope's end. His day's work on shipboard is to ring the fog-bell, to hold the schooner's painter alongside while the men climb aboard, and to perform any other useful task which involves close attention to a rope.

Six months ago Captain Bragg bought Bobbie from his Boston owner and brought him on board the Collins as a pet for the men. The game that pleased Bobbie most was to take a rope's end between his teeth and play "tug-of-war" with one of the sailors. A happy thought occurred to Captain Bragg—why not teach Bobbie to pull the bell rope during a fog or while the men were scattered away at night taking in cod off the Grand banks? The big Newfoundland required little coaxing. When he discovered that his efforts were ringing the bell he was simply delighted.—New York World.

The Materials Used in "The D. & L." Emulsion are the finest the market affords regardless of expense. Taken in cases of wasting diseases, loss of weight, or loss of appetite, with great benefit. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers. (Advt.)

No doubt there are other good teas, but for strength, richness and real quality Blue Ribbon stands alone.

Authorized Capital

\$500,000.00

Head Office, WAWANESA, Man.

The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Company

By proper construction of, and care in working about farm buildings, danger of loss from fire is reduced to a minimum. Nevertheless the most careful farmers carry fire insurance, considering it folly to take chances. That you never had a fire is no evidence that you will not be burned out to-night.

But how about insurance against hail? Foresight and care do not influence hailstorms. That you never had hail is no guarantee that it will not come your way this year, then why take chances? It is not evidence of good judgment to do so. The cost is trifling. There is a business side to farming. This is a business proposition. Think it over.

JOS. CORNELL, Secretary and Manager.

BINDER TWINE

The farmers of Manitoba and the Territories are in earnest about Binder Twine. Believing that larger profits both to manufacturers and middlemen are secured than should be, they have organized and floated a joint stock company, "The Brandon Binder Twine Co., Limited," and will begin the manufacture of twine in May.

The general meeting of the shareholders was held in the opera house, Brandon, Jan. 22nd, when over 400 farmers and business men were present. The reports from the Provisional Board brought out the following prominent fact:—

The canvass for stock has resulted in securing 2,650 subscribers, who hold shares of twenty dollars each, making a total of \$53,000 now subscribed. As the capital is \$100,000.00, it will be seen that only \$46,800 remain to be taken, as at the meeting each shareholder was made an agent to secure stock, the balance will be taken in a very short time.

The plans for the building now in course of construction were laid on the tables. They show a brick factory 45 x 200. A power house 30 x 36. A warehouse 80 x 200.

The brickwork of the factory was almost completed and the roof framed when the cold stopped the work. The foundations of the warehouse are in. As soon as the weather will permit, the work will be pushed on rapidly, and by April 15th the factory and power house will be ready for the machinery.

The contractor, Mr. John Hanbury, and the President, Mr. N. Wolverton, have just returned from an extended trip through the Northern States and Ontario, where they first visited a large number of twine factories to see machinery in operation, then all the plants where such machinery is made, and, after most thorough investigation, bought the machinery from the Watson Manufacturing Co., of Paterson, N.J. This machinery for a three-ton-a-day plant is not only of the very best make, but has all the latest improvements, many of them found in no Canadian factory, and in but one factory in the United States. They also ordered two 75-horse power rollers and a 100-horse power Wheelock engine. All this machinery to be on hand not later than April 15th.

After the most thorough probing of the work of the provisional board of directors, the shareholders re-elected all but one of them. The new board is as follows:—N. Wolverton, farmer, Brandon, President; W. T. Johnston, farmer, Wawanesa, Vice-President; Jno. Hanbury, W. Zink, F. W. Smith, E. L. Christie, and V. E. Tanner. Mr. S. H. Christie was subsequently appointed Sec. Treasurer.

It is expected that the factory will be in full operation not later than May 1st and that some 200 tons of twine will be ready for the coming harvest.

The meeting of the shareholders was very enthusiastic and the prospects before the company very promising. The policy of limiting the stock held by every person to \$100 was adhered to, the determination being to hold the business in the hands of the farmers.

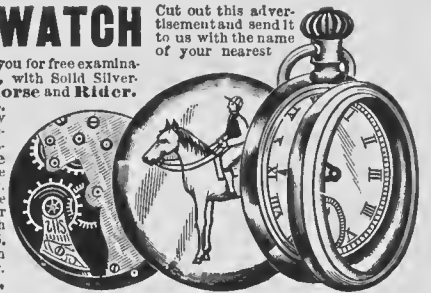
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Hardy sorts, Nursery grown, for wind-breaks, ornament and hedges. Priced \$1.25 to \$10 per 100-50 Great Bargains to select from. Write at once for free Catalogue and Bargain Sheet. Local Agents wanted. D. Hill, Evergreen Dundee, Ill.

The only Company in Canada conducting Hail Insurance on established insurance principles with absolute security for Payment of Losses.

\$2.95 HUNTERS WATCH

Express Office, and we will send you for free examination, this magnificent **Hunters Watch**, with Solid Silver-Old Case, handsomely inlaid in Gold with Horse and Rider. The case is open face, stem wind and stem set, screw back and bezel, highly finished, positively dust proof with heavy French crystal. The movement is full jewelled with quick expansion balance, perfectly regulated and adjusted, a thoroughly reliable and accurate timekeeper. When the watch arrives at your Express Office call and examine it thoroughly, and if found perfectly satisfactory, equal in every respect to watches regularly sold at \$10.00, the greatest bargain you have ever seen, pay Express Agent our **Special Price, \$2.95** and Express charges and the Watch is yours. If you live too far from an Express Office, send \$2.95, cash with order, and we will forward the Watch, together with a handsome Chain and Charm by Registered Mail. Don't delay. Order to-day. **McFarlane & Co., Box 1114, Toronto.**



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Write for free descriptive catalogue.

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Cut this advertisement out and send it to us, with the name of your nearest Express Office and we will ship you this magnificent Violin with Outfit by Express, subject to your fullest examination. Examine it thoroughly at your Express Office, and if you find it exactly as we represent it, entirely satisfactory, a genuine bargain, pay agent our special \$4.98 price and express charges, and it is yours. We purchased a limited number of these Violins at an astonishingly low price, and are so certain you will buy one, if you see it, that we make this great offer. If you are not an expert judge of Violins, get some musical friend to examine it for you, for this is a chance rarely met with to obtain a really high-grade instrument for a fraction of the regular price. They are finely finished, **Stradivarius Model Violins**, richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone, and are shipped complete with a **fine bow**, extra set of strings and resin, all carefully packed in a finely finished, fully lined **Carrying Case**, with brass trimmings, lock and key. If you have any thought of buying a Violin for the winter evenings you can't afford to let this chance slip by you. Better write to-day. **McFarlane & Co., Box 1114, Toronto, Canada.**

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SPLENDID VALUES

These Ribbons are all from one to three yards in length, many of them of the very finest quality, in a variety of fashionable colors and different widths, suitable for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., etc. You cannot buy such fine Ribbons as these at any store without paying many times what we ask. Our stock of Ribbons from which we make up these packages, consist of Crown Edge, Gros-Grain Moire, Picot Edge, Satin Edge, Silk Brocades, Striped Ottoman, and various other plain and fancy styles. All colors. No remnant less than one yard long. All first-class, useful goods. Carefully packed in boxes and sent, post paid, at 85c a box, or 3 boxes for 95c. **THE MAIL ORDER SUPPLY CO., Box 824, Toronto.**

Youthful Vigor for Men

For men who have spent the fire of youth; men who long for the old-time vim, courage and ambition; men who dread the nights that bring no rest; men whose bodies are racked with pain and whose minds are tortured by a realization of the loss of youthful vigor.

Are you a man of this class? Are you in any respect wanting in that unseen but very important element which is called "manly vigor?" Would you like to feel stronger, more self-reliant, more energetic, more jovial and popular among your acquaintances? Have you any pains, spells of nervousness, periods of debility, attacks of stomach, kidney, liver or heart troubles? If so, you must know that what has restored the joys of life to thousands of other men must be a blessing to you, for it can restore the sparkle to your eye, the spring to your step and make your blood run warm with the fire of youthful vitality.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

is the wonder-worker of the age for men who have lost the fire of youth. Its touch is the touch of magnetism. It pumps the nerves and blood full of youthful energy, and drives out all feeling of weakness, renews full confidence and courage and makes you feel like a man among men. It not only cures weakness of all kinds, but cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach and Liver Troubles, Pains and Aches, Sleeplessness, Varicocele, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia and all the ailments common to women as well as men. *If you will secure me you can*



PAY WHEN CURED.

I know there is no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before I ask you to pay for it; and as I DO KNOW that it will restore strength in every instance I am willing to cure first and ask my pay afterward. So if you are weak, breaking down or sick in any manner come to me, tell me your trouble and let me cure you. When you are cured you can pay me. This offer is open to any man who will secure me. Not a cent need be paid down. All I ask is that the man asking me to take his case under these terms gives me evidence of his honesty and good faith.

This is What the Cured Say About It :

Dear sir,—I have been wearing your Belt nightly for nearly a month, and am glad to report that I have received grand benefit from it. I am using it for constipation, and I am also applying the suspensory with good results. Yours, etc., W. F. Graham, Pettipiece, Man., Nov. 27, 1901.

Dear sir,—Before using your Belt I was given up by eight doctors, and was reduced to 98 pounds, and confined to my bed as weak as an infant. My complaint was nervous trouble, a badly run down system and bleeding piles. It is now five months since I started the use of the Belt and am completely cured, and have gained 62 pounds, so that my weight is now 160. Yours sincerely,

cerely, T. N. Brown, Collingwood, Ont., Dec. 2, 1901.

Dear sir,—The Belt has done me great good and I cannot recommend it too highly. As it has done so much for a man of my age I feel sure that it would do more for a younger man. I am now past 66 years and feel as well as a man of my age could expect. Wishing you success in your work. I remain, yours truly, Jas. McLaughlin, Plumas, Man., Nov. 2, 1901.

Dear sir,—I have to acknowledge that your Electric Belt has done me more good than all the doctors and other remedies I have

ever tried. I used a Belt from Montreal which done me no good. I also tried another remedy, which was a failure. I have had rheumatism for over forty years; in fact, I have not been able to do any hard work for years. Now I can do a fair day's work. You are at liberty to publish this if you see fit. I remain, yours truly, David Irving, Cook's Creek, Man., Dec. 13, 1901.

Dear sir,—It gives me the greatest pleasure to say anything concerning your Belt. I am feeling like a lion let loose from a cage, and to tell you the truth I have not felt so well for ten years. The pains have all gone. The stricture has disappeared, dizziness is all gone, and I can work as well as anyone.

Thanking you again for what you have done for me through your Electric Belt, I beg to remain, yours sincerely, John Clark, Ont., Nov. 14, 1901.

Dear sir,—I have used your Electric Belt for some time, and followed the directions closely, and I can say that it has cured me entirely of the rheumatism and I feel first-class. I can't say too much for your Belt. If it will do for others what it has done for me, and I am sure it will if the directions are followed, no one should be without one. I have recommended your Belt to several who I am sure would be benefited with, and they intend giving it a trial. Yours truly, J. R. Hendrickson, Sandon, B.C., Dec. 2, 1901.

BEST ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the strongest electric body appliance in the world, is warranted for years without any expense for repairs; is guaranteed not to burn or blister, as it has the McLaughlin cushion electrodes and regulator.

CAUTION! If you value your health, do not accept an imitation of my Belt. There are many on the market. Old style, blistering scorchers, whose only merit is their ability to burn and scar the flesh, are being offered with a cheap imitation of my Cushion Electrode. But it is a sham. Don't accept it. The best is none too good when you want your health, your vigor; so avoid imitations. The cushion electrode is my special invention. Without it all electric belts blister and burn holes in the flesh and can do no good. I take the other belts in trade.

FREE BOOK Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

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DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

OFFICE HOURS—
9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.

The Strike of the Clouds.

Once upon a time the clouds became dissatisfied, and, after much discussion, made up their minds that they would never rain any more. And thus it came about that they called a great meeting for the purpose of deciding upon some plan which would enable them to do as they wished.

It was the most curious gathering you ever heard of. There were great clouds from far-away lands, who rolled along majestically in carriages with invisible wheels. Others there were, little fellows from over in Africa, who, by their antics and the ridiculous shapes into which they twisted themselves, seemed to have been taking lessons from the monkeys. There were white clouds and there were black ones; there were quiet clouds and there were noisy ones. But all were there for one purpose, that of never raining any more.

When all were assembled and every one was quiet, the chairman of the body, the great Thundercloud, he who makes all the noise when a storm is raging, arose and began his speech.

He told how ungrateful the people were, how they growled when it rained, and growled when it didn't rain, and as he went on his anger became so great that his hearers were really frightened at his roaring and stamping. But just as he gave the platform a terrible crack the boards broke, and he went tumbling down among the audience.

Of course this set the little monkey clouds from Africa to laughing and one fellow in his glee changed himself into such a ridiculous shape that he came very near never getting back into his original form again.

But at length order was restored, and several other clouds spoke, all complaining of the ingratitude of men below. Then old Thundercloud, who had become suddenly calm, explained the plan of which he had thought, that of catching the wind and locking him up high in the mountains, thus preventing him from making them rain.

Instantly there were great shouts of approval. It was just the plan. Every one thought so, from the beggar clouds, with their ragged edges, to the rich ones, with their garments of purple.

But a grave question arose. Who was going to catch the wind? Thundercloud, however, left them no time to worry about that point, for he at once informed them that he had already appointed a committee to do this work. And then he began to read the names.

But hardly had he pronounced the first one when that fellow began to howl so lustily that the clouds' ears were nearly split. When the second was read, the uproar became ten times worse, and by the time the third was given out it seemed that all had gone mad.

But suddenly, away in the distance, a great chanting was heard. Solemnly and sorrowfully it floated up to them, with such pathos that the next instant the uproar ceased, and all turned toward the sound.

Far off in the plain a long procession was slowly winding along to the sound of this mournful music. The curiosity of the clouds was aroused, and away they scurried to see what was happening.

At last the multitude stopped, and with one long wail the chanting ceased. Then in silence the people knelt down, while an aged preacher stood among them and prayed.

He told of the fields baking in the sun, the creeks dried away, the cattle dying of thirst and the people perishing of want. Amid groans and cries he pleaded for rain, pleaded for the return of plenty and happiness. As the prayer proceeded, old Thundercloud began to look very solemn, sniffled rather loudly, and the next moment great tears were rolling down his cheeks. Then all, little clouds and big clouds, poor clouds and rich clouds, began to cry. And the more they wept, the more the old preacher prayed.

On and on the tears fell, the glad earth drank, and the streams sang a song of joyful harvest and rejoicing hearts.

The great praying multitude joined in the song and above the noise of old Thundercloud and the sobbing of his companions there rang out a grand hallelujah of praise for the gift to the thirsty land.

Thus it happened that the clouds opened their great meeting in discontent and ended it amid general rejoicing.

Wasn't it lucky that they held their meeting just there. J. P.

Prof. Snyder, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, gives the following recipe for baking powder, long keeping:—
Cream of tartar, by w't. 8 oz.
Baking soda 4 oz.
Starch 3 oz.

Another for immediate use contains one ounce of starch instead of three. The materials must be dry before mixing. Mix the soda and starch first, using a fine sieve. Success depends largely on the thoroughness of the mixing. Preserve in a glass can. It is best to make up half the quantity of the recipe at one time.

The true aim of the highest education is to give character, rather than knowledge, to train men to be, rather than to know.—Mark Hopkins.

If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.—Franklin.

Speaking of college education, the late President Garfield said: "You could make a good college with a rude bench if you could have Mark Hopkins at one end of the bench for a teacher. I would rather dwell six months in a tent with Mark Hopkins (President of Williams College), and live on bread and water, than to take a six year's course in the grandest brick and mortar university on the continent." Personal magnetism is one of the best forms of modern teaching.

THE TURPENTINE WOULDN'T WORK

The Pitiful Experiments of a Young Man to Cure Himself of Rheumatism.

Liniments, Oils, and everything failed to relieve his sufferings—He used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they cured him.

Boissevain, Man., Jan. 18. (Special)—Five years ago, Mr. C. S. Holden, of this place, then quite a young man and a farmer's son, became almost a cripple with Rheumatism. His own account of his experience is very interesting. He says:—

"For about a year and a half I had a dull pain in my right shoulder. It grew much worse in cold weather, and in winter was so bad that I could scarcely use my arm at all. When I went to bed I would have to take my left hand and hold my right shoulder to turn over. The pain was nearly unbearable. Words cannot express it. I often said if I had to endure such pain all my life I would rather have no arm.

"I was almost a cripple and could not help complaining very bitterly. Everybody had something to tell me to do. One said, 'Rub on Spirits of Turpentine.' I did so, but only grew worse. Besides this, I tried every other liniment and oil I could hear of or get, but all to no purpose. Nothing seemed to give me the slightest relief. I was growing very down-hearted, as it looked as if I was never going to find anything to cure my dreadful pain.

"Now it happened that we had some of Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house—we always keep them—and having tried everything else, my father suggested that I take some. I commenced, and when I had taken three doses I felt some better, and I kept on till in a few days the pain was all gone.

"This is five years ago, and I have not had the slightest pain or ache since."

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is made of the finest materials, by the most skillful mechanics in America—and back of the individual guarantee is the greatest watch factory in the world.

Every Elgin Watch has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works. Booklet free. Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill.

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PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.

Doctors recommend it for Nursery and Toilet use.

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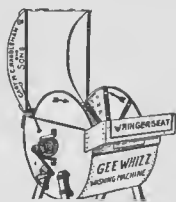
Albert Toilet Soap, Mfrs., Montreal.

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Short time allowed on good security. You will be simply surprised at the money you can save over buying on instalment plan.

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Everything in Music, Winnipeg.



GEE WHIZZ WASHERS

Solve the washing problem by washing quickly, easily and thoroughly. For full particulars write J. J. COHOE, general agent, Clearsprings, Man.

"VIGILANT" NEST

SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE (Patented Can. & U.S.)

The only nest in the world which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs.

Simple—Effective—Durable

No springs—Eggs cannot break.

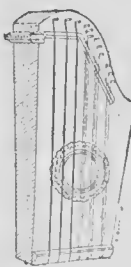
The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to L. P. Morin, Inventor, Mfr., 10 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.

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TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Mc.

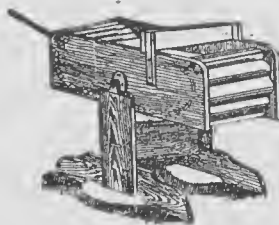
THE HARP-O-CHORD.



The Harp-o-Chord is the simplest, most effective, and easiest to play of all musical instruments. It is a regular harmonica or mouth organ and zither accompaniment combined. The tone of the mouth organ enters directly into the body of the instrument and emanates at the sound hole with wonderful vibratory effect, twice as loud as both mandolin and guitar. One person can furnish music for parties, dances, stage entertainments, and for serenade. It has no equal, with its beautiful tone and wonderful carrying power.

The Harp-o-Chord is substantially constructed, elegantly finished and decorated, strung with copper-spun and silver-steel strings, and blue steel polished tuning pins. Each instrument is fitted with a high grade harmonica, and is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box with tuning key, and the simple, but complete, instructions for playing. PRICE, \$4.50.

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MERCHANTS!

Why not sell the cheapest and best Washers? You know the price of the Boss Washer is \$10. They clean at one time in 12 minutes a quantity of

clothes equal to about 8 shirts or three sheets and require a holler full of suds. Now I am prepared to give you the McCrossan Washer, that will clean at one time a quantity of clothes equal to 10 shirts or 4 sheets with half a holler full of suds and in less time, and if I cannot clean the clothes as well as any ten dollar washer that is in use, I will pay one hundred dollars for the first test, which will be in Winnipeg. The price is only \$5.00, not \$10.00. These Washers have been sent to the old country to friends there, which I am prepared to prove. My Peerless now claims nearly the same quantity, and it is only \$4. The Improved Manitoba, my best, 14 shirt size, is \$10; 20 shirt size, in two compartments, only \$14; 24 shirt size, \$16. Wringers, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50. All good. T. McCROSSAN, 356 Bannatyne St., Winnipeg.

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For the kitchen, dining-room, parlor, bedroom, school or church, we have all kinds, from \$1.25 to \$75.00. We guarantee them all and only handle the kinds worthy of your confidence. If you are in need of a good clock let us hear from you.

Andrew Co.

Watchmakers and Jewelers, McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, MAN



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We have purchased the entire output of pieces from the Leading Silk Houses of Canada, and are mailing them in packages each containing a choice assortment of finest silk in newest patterns and brilliant colors, enough to cover over 300 square inches. Nothing like them for fancy work. Mailed for 15 cents silver; 2 for 25 cents. Johnston & Co., Box 111 Toronto.